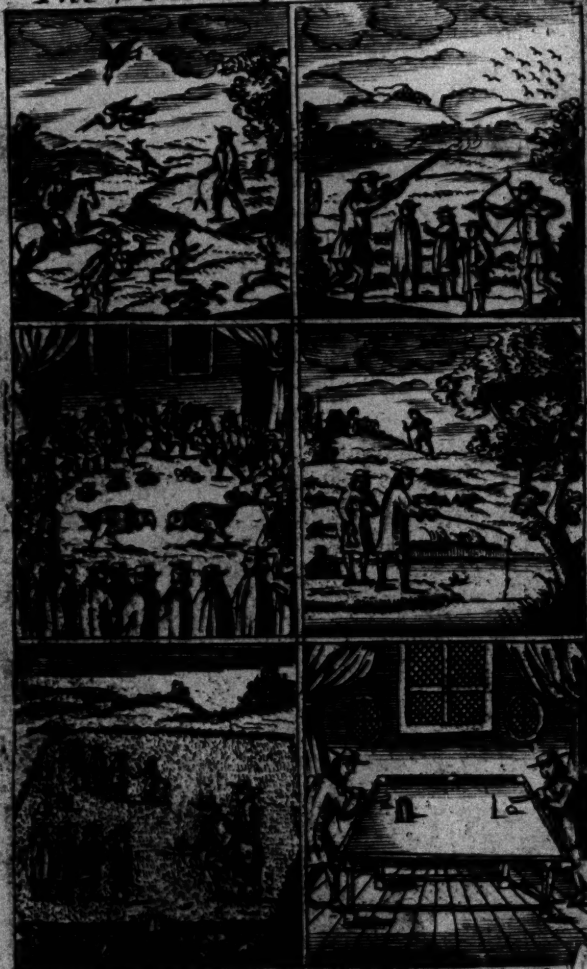
# The School of Recreation.



Printed for Henry Rodes near Bride lane in Fleet ſtre

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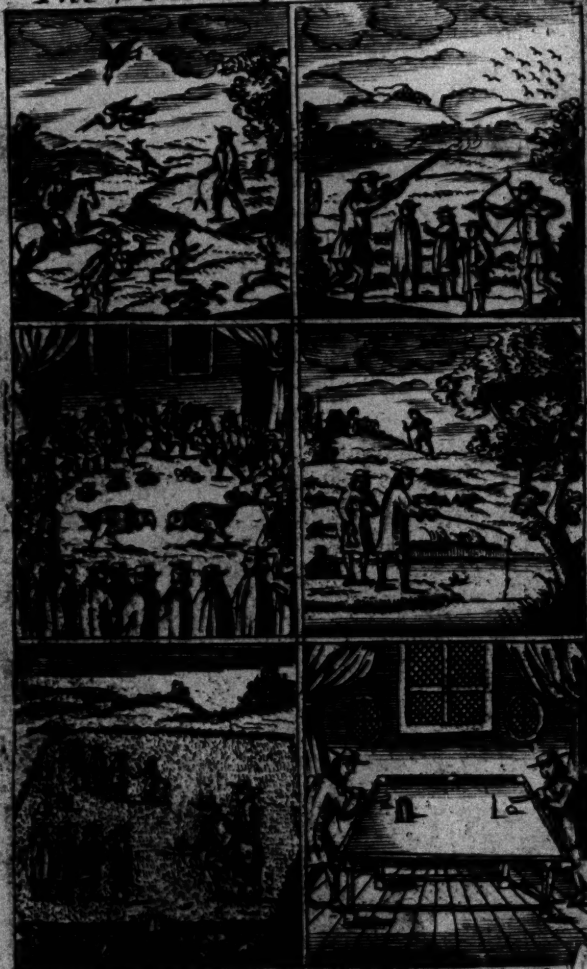

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# THE SCHOOL OF Recreation: Or, The Gentlemans TUTOR,

To those

Most Ingenious Exercises

OF

| | |
|---|---|
| Hunting. | Fishing. |
| Racing. | Shooting. |
| Hawking. | Bowling. |
| Riding. | Tennis. |
| Cock-Fighting. | Ringing. |
| Fowling. | Billiards. |

By R. H.

*London*, Printed for *H. Rodes*, next door to the *Bear-Tavern* near *Bride-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. 1684.

# TO THE READER.

MAN, *the Abridgement of the Creation, or the* Compendium *of all Gods Works, having diveſted himſelf by Sin of that Original Innocence and Angelical State of Life wherein his Creator had placed him, and thereby Subjected his collapſed Nature to the Malediction of God,* In the ſweat of thy Face thou ſhalt eat thy Bread, *&c. It pleaſed however the Almighty to continue and confirm that Original*

*grand* Charter *he had at first granted him, of being* Lord of the Creatures: *Hereby intimating, That tho man is now* Born to Trouble, Labour *and Cares*, as the Sparks fly upward; *yet God has not deprived him of any Comfort or Felicity, which the Earth or Creatures of it can afford; but has invested him with a superior Authority and* Dominion over the Beast of the Feild, the Fowl of the Air, and the Fish of the Sea. *Thus it comes to pass, that every Creature payes a* Duty and a Subjection, *(as it were) to man, as to their* Master; *and notwithstanding the Ferocity and Salvageness of their Natures, become tame and submissive to the* Empire *of Man. They court his Favour and*

*mutely*

mutely ſupplicate his Friendſhip and Confederacy, for the ſubduing the Enemies of their ſeveral Species: They readily obey his Precepts, and raviſht with his Service willingly execute his Commands. And thus by this prime Priviledg from God, Man is allowed the Liberty of ſubduing the Creature, and recreating his Mind by Hunting, Fowling, Fiſhing and the like; and by obſerving the Natural Inſtincts of every Species, the innate Enmity and Cunning of every Creature, may glorify the Immenſe Wiſdom of his Creator.

And as the Liberty of Recreation in lawful Exerciſes is thus Naturall, ſo is it highly Neceſſary and Uſeful too. Recreation keeps up the ſtrength and Alacrity of the

*bodily Forces, without which the Soul cannot work: I mean those brisk and violent Exercises, which the Following sheets specifie. They cause the Body to* transpire *plentiful sweats, and exhale those black and fuliginous Vapours which too much oppress some men, and remove the Obstructions which hinder the Circulation of Nature.* Brisk Exercises *render a man Active, Vigorous, Strong, and Hardy, and attenuate and disperse that* Stagnation *of humors, Benummedness and Dulness, which* Idleness *contracts: Nay, (as one excellently observes) divers bodily Infirmities, Diseases and Undecencies are hereby regulated and amended:* Riding *was used by the great* Drusus *for the strengthening his weak and small*

Thighs.

*Thighs and Legs; and by his late* Majesty, *especially after Dinner; and is also good for the Head:* Shooting in a long Bow *for the Breast and Arms; and helps Squinting:* Bowling *for the Reins, Stone, Gravel,* &c.

*Nor are the several other* Games *commonly practised, less* Commendable, *were they used with a* modest *and* prudent *Care: I recomend them as useful as the other, were a* right use *made of them. I would not have them made a* Trade, *instead of a* Divertisement. *But especially those that are managed by* Skill, *and not Fortune, may be Learned, for these acquaint a man with* Numbring, *and quicken the Fancy and Memory, and recreate the Mind.*

And

*And as* Recreation *is thus natural and necessary, so is it* Commendable *too, and recommended by the Practises of all Ages; as well sacred as prophane Histories plainly testifying the Truth of it. But I shall not trouble you any longer by detaining you at the Door, and enumerating the various* Examples, *which may Authorize a vertuous Use of Recreations, and apologize for this Work; The severest Stoick being never so cruel to himself or Nature, as not to give his mind some* Relaxation, *and recreate it in some more pleasant Pathes, than the miry heavy wayes of his own sullen and wilful* Resolutions. *Nor do our* Modern Stoicks, *tho of the strictest Lives, deny themselves some* Mental, *if*

not

*not bodily Recreations; altho perhaps* Infirmity, Age, Station, Degree, may *render their Divertiſements the more* private, *yet not totally denyed.* Solomon *had his* Ittan *for Recreations, as* Joſephus *informes us, and the* Heathen *Sages their* Olympiques, *wherein were exerciſed,* Wreſtling, Running *with* Horſes, Leaping, Courſing *with* Chariots, Contention of Poets, Rhetoricians, Diſputations of Phyloſophers, *&c.*

*And becauſe* Velle ſuum cuique, *every Mans Nature claimes a ſpecial Prerogative, in the electing a Recreation* Suitable *to it ſelf, one thing being very pleaſing and delightful to one, and offenſive and troubleſome to another, I have there-*

*therefore like the industrious* Bee *gathered* Honey *from various* Flowers, *and according to your* Palate *taste and Eat; I have carefully* Delineated *and drawn to the Life the divers* Figures *of the several* Recreations, *and leave you to admire that* Peice *you fancy best; intreating you to put them to the best* Use, *not to make them your* Trade *instead of* Recreation; *in which sence I would have you to accept this: And now you may walk in and view the* Structure.

OF

# Hunting.

HUnting, being a Recreation that challenges the ſublime Epithets of *Royal*, *Artificial*, *Manly*, and *Warlike*, for its Statelineſs, Cunning, and Indurance, claims above all other Sports the Precedency; and therefore I was induced to place it at the Head to uſher in the reſt; and of which take this conciſe Definition, *viz.* That ſince Nature has equally imparted unto every Beaſt a wonderful Knowledge of *Offence* and *Security*, herein we may obſerve, *The curious Search and Conqueſt of one Creature over another, hurried on by an innate natural Antipathy, and performed or wrought by a Diſtinction of Smells.*

And now to come to the Purpoſe, and the Deſign of this Tract, briefly to inform the young *Hunter*, as yet

raw in the true Knowledge of this *Royal Sport*, with what is meerly *neceſſary*, and *uſeful*, without amuſing him with *ſuperfluous* Obſervations for his Inſtruction: I ſhall therefore obſerve throughout this Treatiſe this Method: 1. The ſeveral *Chaſes* or *Games* which fall under the firſt Denomination, *Hunting*. 2. The genuine or infallible *Rules* whereby we are to direct our ſelves, for the obtaining the true Pleaſure in proſecuting the ſame, and the deſired Effects of it.

Know then; There are five *Beaſts of Venery* or *Foreſt*, viz. The *Hart*, *Hinde*, *Hare*, *Boar*, *Wolf*.

As likewiſe five Wild Beaſts, or *Beaſts of Chace*, viz. The *Buck*, *Doe*, *Fox*, *Martern*, *Roe*.

The *Beaſts of Warren*, are three, *viz.* *Hares*, *Coneys*, *Roes*.

*Note*, The *Hart* and *Hinde* before ſpoken of, though they are of *one* kind, yet, becauſe their *Seaſons* are ſeveral, are eſteemed *diſtinct* Beaſts; and in the *Hart* is included the *Stag*, and all *red Deer* of Antlier.

And becauſe I reckon it the moſt neceſſary part of the *Hunter* to underſtand the *Names*, *Degrees*, *Ages*, and *Seaſons* of the aforeſaid different Beaſts of

of *Forest* or *Venery*, *Chace*, and *Warren*; I shall therefore, in the next place, present him with these following

*Beasts of Forrest*, &c.

The *Hart*, the first Year is called a *Hinde-Calf*, 2 A *Knobber*, 3 A *Brock*, 4 A *Staggard*, 5 A *Stagg*, 6 A *Hart*.

The *Hinde*, the first Year a *Calf*, 2 A *Hearse*, 3 A *Hinde*.

The *Hare*, the first Year a *Leveret*, 2 A *Hare*, 3 A *Great Hare*.

The *Wild-Boar* and *Woolf*, being no *English* Chace, I omit.

*Beasts of Chace.*

The *Buck*, the first Year is called a *Fawn*, 2 A *Pricket*, 3 A *Sorrel*, 4 A *Sore*, 5 A *Buck of the first Head*, 6 A *Great Buck*.

The *Doe*, the first Year a *Fawn*, 2 A *Teg*, 3 A *Doe*.

The *Fox*, the first Year a *Cub*, 2 A *Fox*.

The *Martern*, the first Year a *Cub*, 2 A *Martern*.

The *Roe*, the first Year a *Kid*, 2 A *Gyrl*, 3 a *Hembse*, 4 A *Roe-Back of the first Head*, 5 A *Fair Roe-Buck*.

As for the *Beasts of Warren*, the *Hare* being spoken of before, little or no-

thing is to be ſaid. The *Coney* is firſt a *Rabbet*, and then an *Old Coney*.

Thus much for their Names, Degrees and Ages: Now let us next obſerve their *proper Seaſons* for Hunting.

The *Hart* or *Buck*, beginneth *fifteen* Days after *Mid-Summer-Day*, and laſteth till *Holy-Rood-Day*.

The *Fox*, from *Chriſtmaſs*, and laſteth till the *Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary*.

The *Hinde*, or *Doe*, from *Holy-Rood Day*, till *Candlemas*.

The *Roe-Buck*, from *Eaſter*, till *Michaelmas*.

The *Roe*, from *Michaelmas*, till *Candlemas*.

The *Hare*, from *Michaelmas*, to the end of *February*.

Thus much I thought fit to ſpeak briefly of the proper *Names*, *Degrees*, *Ages* & *Seaſons* of the ſeveral Chaces which we Hunt: But having almoſt forgot ſome I ſhall inſert here, as intending to ſpeak ſomewhat of them, and they are the *Badger*, *Otter*, and *Wild-Goat*; the laſt being a *Welch*-Game: Many more there are which I might here enumerate, but being *Forreign* Chaces, I omit, as directing my Diſcourſe to the *Engliſh Man*.

A

As for the *Terms of Art* appropriated to Hunting, as the Huntſmans *Dialect*, they are ſo many and various, that ſhould I go about to note them here, it would ſwell my Treatiſe to too big a Volume; and therefore I refer you to the *Dictionaries* which ſpeak of them. And now I bring you to the ſecond thing I propoſed, *viz.* The *Rules and Meaſures* we are to learn and obſerve in the aforementioned Sports or Chaces; and in this we muſt begin with the *Purſuers or Conquerors* of theſe Chaces, namely;

*Of Hounds.*

There are ſeveral kinds of *Hounds*, endued with Qualities ſuitable to the Country where they are bred; and therefore conſult his *Country*, and you will ſoon underſtand his *Nature* & *Uſe*: As for inſtance, The *Weſtern* Counties of *England*, and Wood-land, Mountainous Countries, as alſo *Cheſhire*, and *Lancaſhire*, breed the *ſlow-Hound*; a large great Dog, tall and heavy. *Worceſterſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and many other well mixt Soyls, where the Champaign and Covert are equally large, produce the *Middle-ſized Dog*; of a more nim-

ble Compoſure than the fore-mentioned, and fitter for Chace. *Yorkſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and the *North* parts, breed the Light, Nimble, *ſwift ſlender Dog*. And our open Champaigns train up excellent *Grey-Hounds*, hugely admired for his Swiftneſs, Strength, and Sagacity. And laſtly, the *little Beagle* bred in all Countries, is of exceeding Cunning, and curious Scent in Hunting. All theſe Dogs are highly ſet by in all remote Parts, whoſe Princes and Lords tenderly cheriſh them as *Excellencies*, and ambitiouſly ſue for as *Rarities*.

For the *Choice* of Hounds we are to rely much on their *Colours*, and accordingly make our Election. The Beſt and moſt Beautiful of all for a general Kennel, is, The *White Hound*, with black Ears, and a black ſpot at the ſetting on of the Tail, and is ever found to be both of good Scent, and good Condition, and will Hunt any Chace, but eſpecially the *Hare*, *Stag*, *Buck*, *Roe*, or *Otter*, not ſticking at Woods or Waters. The next is, the *Black*, the black-tann'd, or all Liver-hew'd, or the milk White Hound, which is the true *Talbot*, is beſt for the *String*, or *Line*, as delighting

ting in Blood; the *Largeſt* is the comlieſt and beſt. The *Grizled*, uſually ſhag-hair'd, are the beſt Verminers, and ſo fitteſt for the *Fox*, *Badger*, or other hot Scents; a couple of which let not your Kennel be without, as being exceeding good cunning *Finders*.

For the *Shape* of your *Hound*, you muſt conſult the Climate of his Breed, and the natural Compoſition of his Body; but by theſe following Characters you may know a good *Hound*. If you like a large, *heavy*, true *Talbot-like* Hound, See

His *Head* be round and thick. *Noſe* ſhort and upriſing. *Noſtrils* wide and large. *Eares* large and down-hanging. *Upper-Lip-Flews* lower than his Nether Chaps. *Back* ſtrong and riſing. *Fillets* thick and great. *Thighs* and *Huckle-bones* round. *Hams* ſtreight. *Tail* long and ruſh-grown. The *Hair of his Belly* hard and ſtiff. *Legs* big and lean. *Foot* like a *Fox*'s, well clawd and round. *Sole* dry and hard. All theſe ſhew an *able Hound*.

If you would chooſe a ſwift *light Hound*, the *Yorkſhire* one in the generality will pleaſe you; for that (as theſe have) he ought to have a *ſlenderer*

Head, *longer* Noſe, *ſhallower* Ears and Flews, *broad* Back, *gaunt* Belly, *ſmall Tayl*, *long* Joints, *round* Foot; and in fine of a *Gray-Hound-like* Make.

Thus much to direct the Choice of *Hounds*; now ſomething ought to be ſpoken of the *Compoſition of Kennels*, wherein I muſt appeal to the Affection of the Gentleman, the Lover of this Sport, and let him tell me the *Reaſons* that induced him to take pleaſure in *Hounds*, Whether it be he fancies *Cunning in Hunting?* Or *Sweetneſs*, *Loudneſs*, or *Deepneſs of Cry?* Or for the *Training his Horſes?* Or for the *Exerciſe of his Body* only?

If for *Cunning* Hunting; breed your Dogs from the ſloweſt and largeſt of the forementioned *Northern* Hounds, and the ſwifteſt and ſlendereſt of the *Weſt Country*, of both Kinds, approved to be not given to lie off, or look for Advantages, but ſtaunch, fair, even-running, and of perfect fine Scent. Theſe will make a Horſe gallop faſt, and not run; being middle-ſiz'd; not too ſwift as to out-run, or too ſlow as to loſe the Scent; are the beſt for the true Art and Uſe of Hunting.

If for *Sweetneſs of Cry*; compound your Kennel of ſome large Dogs, of deep

deep solemn Mouths, and swift in spending, as the *Base* in the Consort; Then twice so many roaring, loud ringing Mouths, as the *Counter-Tenor*: And lastly, some hollow plain sweet Mouths, as the *Mean*: So shall your Cry be perfect. Observe that this Composition be of the swiftest and largest deep Mouth'd Dog, the slowest and middle-siz'd, and the shortest Legged slender Dog. For these run even together, and warble forth their musical Notes most sweetly.

If for *Loudness of Mouth*, choose the Loud clanging (redoubling as it were) Mouth, and to this put the roaring, spending, and Whining Mouth, which will be loud, smart, and pleasant: Such are for the most part your *Shropshire*, and *Worcestershire* Dogs.

If (Lastly) for *Deepness of Cry*, the largest Dogs having the greatest Mouths, and deepest Flews, are the best; such are your *West-Country*, *Cheshire*, and *Lancashire* Dogs.

But if you have your Kennel for *Training Horses* only; then compound your Kennel of the lightest, nimblest, and swiftest Dogs, such as your *Northern*-Hounds are. For the strong and violent Exer-

ciſes of their Horſes, through the natural Velocity of their Hounds, in the *North* parts, have render'd them famous for Truth and Swiftneſs above all other parts of *England*; though they have not attained this through a better Breeding of their Horſes than others, but by daily acquainting them with the Violence of ſuch Exerciſes, which made it both familiar and natural to them. And *He that doth not train up his Horſe ſo, puts a Cheat upon himſelf.*

Laſtly, If for the *Maintenance of your Health*, by preventing Infirmities and Groſsneſs of Humours, you compoſe your Kennel; conſult firſt your own *Ability* for this Exerciſe; and if you think you are able to *foot* it away, then the *Biggeſt and ſloweſt Dogs* you can get are beſt; which you may bring ſo to your Command, as to make them Hunt with no more ſpeed than you pleaſe to lead them. And herein you are ſurrounded with a double Delight; to hear their *Muſick*, and obſerve their ambitious and eager *Striving to out-go one another*, in the Purſuit of their Game, and yet reſtrained by a ſubmiſſive Compliance to their Maſters Pleaſure, beyond which they

they dare not presume to pass. But if you would *pad it* away through an Unability of footing it, Then choose the *slowest or middle-sized Hounds*, of good Mouths and Noses, for loud Cry, and ready Scent.

Thus far for the Composing a Kennel: I come now to the *Kennel it self*, of which I need say little, as indeed unnecessary, leaving that to the Discretion of the *Huntsman*; Only I would have him observe, that it be built some pretty way distant from the Dwelling-House, in a warm dry place, free from Vermine, and near some Pond or River of fresh Water; and so placed, that the Morning Sun may shine upon it. Be sure to keep it clean, and let them not want fresh Straw every day. Feed them early in the Morning at Sun-rising, and at Sun-set in the Evening. As for their *Meat*, I leave to the ingenious Huntsman to get; Only this I must tell him, Three Bushels of Oates or Barley-Meal, with the half so much Bran or Mill-dust, besides the Horse-Flesh, Scraps, Bones, Crusts, &c. which the painful Huntsman can procure, is a fit weekly Proportion to keep *nine* or *ten* Couple of Hounds. When they

come

come from Hunting, after you have fed them well, let them to their Kennel, and wash their Feet with Beer and Butter, or some such thing, and pick and search their Cleys, for Thorns, Stubs, or the like: If it is in *Winter*, let a fire be made, and let them beak and stretch themselves for an hour or so at the fire, and suffer them to lick, pick, and trim themselves; hereby to prevent the *Diseases* incident to them, upon sudden Cooling, as the *Mange*, *Itch*, *Feavors*, &c. of which I come now to speak.

But before I treat of the keeping your Hounds in Health by curing their Diseases, I must speak a Word or two of the way to *Breed good Whelps*, viz. Having a Hound and a Bratch of that general Goodness in Size, Voice, Speed, Scent, and Proportion you like, put them together to inge der in *January*, *February*, or *March*, as properest Months for Hounds, Bitches, and Bratches to be Limed in; because of not *losing time* to enter them. When you put them together, observe, as near as you can, if the *Moon* be in *Aquarius* or *Gemini*; because the Whelps will then never run Mad, and the Litter will be double

double as many Dog, as Bitch, Whelps. When your Bitch is near her *Whelping*, ſeparate her from the other Hounds, and make her a Kennel particularly by her ſelf; and ſee her Kennell'd every Night, that ſhe might be acquainted and delighted with it, and ſo not ſeek out unwholſom Places; for if you remove the Whelps after they are Whelp'd, the Bitch will carry them up and down till ſhe come to their firſt Place of Littering; and that's very dangerous. Suffer not your Whelps to Suck above two Months, and then *Weane* them.

When your Whelps are brought up, *enter* them not into Hunting till they are at leaſt a Year and half old: That is, if whelpt in *March*, enter them *September* come Twelve-Month; if in *April*, in *October* come Twelve-months after, *&c.*

When you would *enter* them, bring them abroad, with the moſt Staunch and beſt Hunting Hounds; (all babling and flying Curs being left at home:) and a *Hare being the beſt entering Chaſe*, get your *Hare* ready before, and putting her from her Form, view which way ſhe takes, and then lay on your Hounds.

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Hounds, giving them all the Advantages may be; if ſhe is caught, do not ſuffer them to break her, but immediately taking her, ſtrip off her Skin, and cutting her to peices, give every part to your young Whelps; and that will beget in them a Delight in Hunting, and animate them with Courage. And now let us return to ſpeak of

*Diſeaſes incident to Dogs, and their Cures.*

Becauſe I ſhould think it a very odd Humor for a Perſon to ſelect theſe Creatures (Hounds) as inſtruments for the procurement of his Health Satisfaction, and Delight, and ſhould be ſo inhumane as to ſuffer them to periſh in their *Diſeaſes*, becauſe they cannot communicate their *Ailings*, and beſeech *Redreſs*; therefore I have briefly ſummed up the immediate *Cures* for their ſeveral Diſeaſes, and by preventing his Excuſe of *Ignorance*, deſire his Application, as need require.

*For Sick Dogs.* Take Sheeps-heads, Wooll and all, hack, hew, and bruiſe them into pieces, make Pottage of it, with Oatmeal, and *Penny-Royal*, and give it warm.

*Lice*

*Lice and Fleas.* Boyl four or five handfuls of *Rue* or *Herb of Grace*, in a gallon of running Water, till a pottle be consumed, strain it, and put two Ounces of *Staves-acre* poudered, and bathe them with it warm.

*Itch.* Take Oyl of *Flower-de-Lys*, powder of *Brimstone*, & dry'd *Elicampane* Roots, of each a like quantity, and *Bay-Salt* powdered; mix these Powders with the Oyl, and warm it, anoint, scratch, and make it bleed, will do well.

*Tetter.* Take Black *Ink*, Juice of *Mint* & *Vinegar*, of each a like, mix them altogether with the Powder of *Brimstone* to a Salve, and Anoint it.

*Worms.* Give your Hound *Brimstone* and new Milk, will kill them.

*Gauling.* May *Butter*, yellow *Wax*, and unslackt *Lime*, made to a Salve, and Anoint therewith, is a present Remedy.

*Mange.* Take two handfuls of *Wild-Cresses*, of *Elecampane*, of the Leaves and Roots of *Roerb* and *Sorrel*, the like quantity, and two pound of the Roots of *Frodels*, Boyl them all well in Lye and Vinegar, strain it, and put therein two pound of *Grey soap*, and after 'tis melted, rub your Hound with it four or five dayes together; and 'tis an excellent Remedy.

For

*For any Ear Diſeaſe.* Mix *Verjuice* and *Chervile* Water together, and drop into his Eares a ſpoonful or two, morning and Evening.

*Sore Eyes.* Chew a Leaf or two of *Ground Ivy*, and ſpit the Juice into his Eyes.

*Surbaiting.* Waſh his Feet with *Beer* and *Butter*, and bind young red *Nettles* beaten to a Salve to his Soles.

*Biting by Snake, Adder,* &c. Beat the herb *Calaminth* with *Turpentine*, and yellow *Wax* to a Salve, and apply it. To expel the inward Poyſon, give the ſaid Herb in Milk.

*Biting by a Mad Dog.* Waſh the place with *Sea-Water*, or ſtrong *Brine*, will Cure him. The quantity of a Hazel-Nut of *Mithridate*, diſſolved in ſweet Wine, will prevent inward Infection.

*Madneſs* Laſtly, If your Hound be Mad, which you will ſoon find by his ſeparating himſelf from the reſt, throwing his Head into the Wind, foaming and ſlavering at Mouth, ſnatching at every thing he meets, red fiery Eyes, ſtinking filthy Breath; then to Knock him in the Head, is a preſent Remedy, and you'l prevent infinite Dangers.

And

And now I proceed to give ſome brief Inſtructions for Hunting the ſeveral *Chaſes* uſed in *England*, for which we have choſen our Hounds; I mean the *Time when?* and the *Manner how?*

Having your Kennel of Hounds in good order and plight, and being deſirous to enjoy thoſe Pleaſures, for which we have obſerved the aforeſaid Rules; Lead them forth, and to your Game (Gentlemen:) Only take this *Caution* along with you; Do not forget to have in your Pack a couple of *Hounds*, called *Hunters in the High-wayes*, that will Scent upon hard Ground, where we cannot perceive Pricks or Impreſſions; and for your Huntſman's and your own Eaſe, let a couple of *Old ſtanch Hounds* accompany you, by whoſe ſure Scent, the too great Swiftneſs of the young and unexperienced Ones may be reſtrained and regulated; and if you pleaſe, take the following Obſervations with you, and away.

## Of *Hart* or *Stag-Hunting*.

Waving the Praiſes of this Creature, and the large *Encomiums* due to his ſeveral Excellencies, we'll come to the

the Doctrinal Part, and understand the *Age* of this our Game, which is known by several Marks, amongst which this is the most authentick: That if you take his view in the ground, and perceive he has a large Foot, a thick Heel, a deep Print, open Cleft and long space, then be assured he is Old; as the Contrary concludes him Young.

But *Where* and *When* shall we find him? Examine the following Annual or monethly Season-Description, and you shall find him; begining at the end of Rutting-time, that is, In

*November*, in Heaths among Furs, Shrubs and Whines.

*December*, in Forrests among thick and strong Woods.

*January*, in Corners of the Forrests, Corn-fields, *Wheat*, *Rye*, &c.

*February* and *March*, Amongst young and thick Bushes.

*April* and *May*, in Coppices and Springs.

*June* and *July*, in Out-Woods and Purlieus neareſt the Corn Fields.

*September* and *October*, After the first showers of Rain, they leave their Thickets, and go to Rut, during which time

time there is no certain place to find them in.

When you have found him in any of these places, be careful to go up the Wind; and the best time to find him is *before Sun-rising*, when he goes to feed; then watch him to his Leir, and having lodged him, go and prepare; if he is not forced, he will not budge till Evening. Approaching his Lodging, cast off your *Finders*, who having Hunted him a Ring or two, cast in the rest; and being in full Cry and maine Chace, Comfort and Cheer them with Horne and Voice. Be sure to take notice of him by some *Mark*, and if your Dogs make *Default*, rate them off and bring them to the Default back, and make them cast about till they have undertaken the first Deer; Then cheer them to the utmost, and so continue till they have either set up or slain him. It is the Nature of a *Stag*, to seek for one of his kind, when he is Imbost or weary, and beating him up, ly down in his place; therefore have a watchful eye unto *Change*. As likewise by taking *Soil* (*i. e.* Water) he will swim a River just in the middle down the Stream, covering himself

ſelf all over, but his Noſe, keeping the middle, leaſt by touching any Bough he leave a Scent for the Hounds; And in his Croſſings and Doublings he will endeavour to baffle his Purſuers: In these Caſes have regard to your Old Hound as I ſaid before. When he is *Imboſſed* weary, may be known thus: By his Creeping into holes, and often lying down, or by his running ſtiff, high and lumpering, ſlavering and foaming at Mouth, ſhining and blackneſs of his Hair, and much Sweat; And thus much for *Stag* or *Hart Hunting*. As for the *Buck* I ſhall not ſpeak any thing, for he that can Hunt a *Stag* well, cannot fail Hunting a *Buck* well. As likewiſe for the *Roe-Hunting*, I refer you to what is ſpoken of the *Hart* or *Stag*.

## *Of Hare Hunting.*

As for the *Time*, the moſt proper to begin this Game, note; That about the middle of *September* is beſt, and to end towards the latter end of *February*, when ſurceaſe, and deſtroy not the young early Brood of *Leverets*; and this ſeaſon is moſt agreeable likewiſe to the nature of *Hounds*; moiſt and cool.

Now

ow for the *Place* where to find her, you must examine and observe the Season of the Year; for in Summer or breeding time, you shall find them in Corn-fields and open places, not sitting in bushes, for fear of Snakes, Adders, &c. In *Winter* they love Tuffs of Furrs and Brambles, near Houses: In these places you must regard the *Oldness* or *Newness* of her *Forme* or Seat, to prevent Labour in Vain: If it be plain and smooth within, and the Pad before it flat and worn, and the Prickles so new and perceptible, that the Earth seems black, and fresh broken, then assure your self the Forme is new, and from thence you may Hunt and recover the *Hare*; if the contrary (which narrowly observe) it is Old, and if your *Hounds* call upon it, rate them off; the Scent is Old. When the *Hare* is started and on Foot, step in where you saw her pass, and hollow in your *Hounds* till they have undertaken it, then go on with full Cry. Above all be sure to observe her first Doubling, which must be your direction for all that day; for all her other after Doublings will be like that. When she is thus reduced to the *slights* and *shifts* she

ſhe makes by Doublings and Windings, give your Dogs *Time* and *Place* enough to caſt about your Rings, for unwinding the ſame; and obſerve her *leaps* and *skips* before ſhe ſquat, and beat curiouſly all likely places of Harbour: She is ſoon your Prey now.

## *Of Coney-Catching.*

Their *Seaſons* are alwayes, and the way of taking them thus: Set Purſenets on their Holes, and put in a *Ferret* cloſe muzzled, and ſhe will bolt them out (being a natural Enemy to them) into the Nets: Or blow on the ſuddain the Drone of a Bag-Pipe into the Burrows, and they will boult out: Or for want of either of theſe two, take powder of *Orpine* and *Brimſtone* and boult them out with the Smother: But pray uſe this laſt ſeldom, unleſs you would deſtroy your Warren. But for this ſport *Hays* are to be preferred above all.

## *Of Fox Hunting.*

*January*, *February*, and *March*, are the beſt Seaſons for Hunting the *Fox* above ground, the ſcent being then ſtrong, and

and the coldeſt Weather for the *Hounds*, and beſt finding his Earthing. Caſt off your ſure Finders firſt, and as the *Drag* mends, more; but not too many at once, becauſe of the Variety of Chaces in Woods and Coverts. The night before the day of Hunting, when the *Fox* goes to prey at midnight, find his Earths, and ſtop them with Black Thorns and Earth. To find him draw your *Hounds* about Groves, Thickets, and Buſhes near Villages; Pigs and Poultrey inviting him to ſuch Places to Lurk in. They make their Earths in hard Clay, ſtony ground, and amongſt Roots of Trees; and have but one Hole ſtraight and long. He is uſually taken, with *Hounds*, *Grey-Hounds*, *Terriers*, *Nets* and *Gins*.

## *Of Badger-Hunting.*

This Creature has ſeveral Names, as *Gray*, *Brock*, *Boreſon*, or *Bauſon*; and is hunted thus. Firſt go ſeek the Earths and Burrows where he lieth, and in a clear Moon-ſhine Night, ſtop all the Holes but one or two, and in theſe faſten Sacks with drawing ſtrings; and being thus ſet, caſt off your *Hounds* and

and beat all the Groves, Hedges, and Tuffs within a mile or two about, and being alarum'd by the Doggs they will repair to their Burrows and Kennells, and running into the Bags are taken. Other Methods there are which are uſed, but the Common uſage makes me omit.

*Of the Martern or wild-Cat.*

Theſe two Chaces are uſually hunted in *England*, and are as great Infeſters of Warrens, as the two laſt mentioned Vermine, but are not purpoſely to be ſought after; unleſs the Huntsman ſee their place of Prey, and can go to it; and if the *Hound* chance to croſs them, ſport may be had. But no Rule can be preſcribed how to find or hunt them.

*Of the Otter.*

This Creature uſeth to lye near Rivers in his Lodging, which he cunningly & artificially builds with Boughs, Twiggs and Sticks. A great Devourer of Fiſh, and eatable in ſome Countries, where they have *good ſtomacks*. It is a very ſagacious and exquiſitely ſmelling Creature, and much Cunning and Craft is

is required to hunt him. But to take him, obſerve this in ſhort: Being provided with *Otter-Spears* to watch his Vents, and good *Otter-Hounds*, beat both ſides of the Rivers banks, and you'll ſoon find if there is any. If you find him, and perceive where he ſwims under Water, get to ſtand before him when he *Vents*, (*i.e.* takes breath) and endeavour to ſtrike him with the ſpear: If you miſs him, follow him with your Hound, and if they are good for *Otter*, they will certainly beat every Tree-root, *Bulruſh-Bed*, or *Oſier-Bed*, ſo that he cannot eſcape you.

## *Of the Wild Goat.*

This being a *Welſh-Chace*, I thought it not amiſs to ſay ſomething of it, as not altogether Forreign. The *Wild-Goat* is as bigg and as fleſhy as a *Hart*, but not ſo long-legg'd. The beſt time for hunting them is, at *All-hollontide*; and having obſerved the Advantages of the Coaſts, Rocks, and places where the *Goats* lie, ſet Nets and Toiles towards the Rivers and Bottoms; for 'tis not to be imagined, the Doggs can follow them down every place of the Mountaines.

Stand some on the tops of the Rocks, and as Occasion offers throw down Stones; and place your Relays at the small Brooks or Waters, where the *Goat* comes down; but let them not tarry till the *Hounds* come in, that were cast off.

*Thus much for Hunting.*

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# Of Racing.

AS all *Beasts* are Subservient to *Man*, and he a Liberty and Power to Use them, and make them his Instruments, for the Procurement of his *Profit*, or *Pleasure*; so is there not a Creature more Serviceable to man in either of these, as the *Horse*. A *Beast* Valiant, Strong, Nimble and Hardy, the Vivacity of whose Spirits, neither Heat can scorch, or dry up, nor Cold benumb or freez; he is Valiant, Watchfull, and Laborious, naturally Cleanly, and of exquisite Scent; Gentle and Loving to man, docile, and of a retentive Memory, and Apt or Fit for the performing any Service wherein man employes

employes him. And for the Uſe of which I am now ſpeaking (*Racing*) he ought to be endued with theſe Qualifications. That he have the *Fineſt Cleaneſt Shape* poſſible, and above all, *Nimble*, *Quick*, and *Fiery*, *apt to Fly with the leaſt Motion*; nor is a long Bodied contemptible, it aſſuring *Speed*, tho it ſignifies *Weakneſs* too. The *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his Baſtard, are eſteemed the beſt for this Uſe, theſe excelling *Jennets*, though they are good too.

Having furniſhed your ſelf with a *Horſe* thus qualified, you are to obſerve his right and due *Ordering*, before your deſigned *Racing*. *Bartholomew-tide* is the moſt proper time to *take him from Graſs*; the day before being Dry, Fair, and Pleaſant: That Night let him ſtand conveniently, to empty his Body; the next day *Stable* him, and feed him with *Wheat-ſtraw* that day, and no longer; leſt you exceeding that time, it ſtraighten his *Guts*, heat his *Liver*, and hurt his *Blood*; for want of *Straw*, Riding him Morning and Evening to *Water*, Airing, or other moderate Exerciſes will ſerve. Then feed him with good old ſweet *Hay*, and according to the Seaſon, and Temperature of his Body

clothe him; for a *Smooth Coat* ſhews *Cloth* enough, and a *Rough Coat* want of it. Obſerve likewiſe where you *Water* your *Race-Horſe*, that it be a Running *Water*, or Clear *Spring*, far diſtant (a Mile or more) from the *Stable*, adjoyning to ſome *Levell*; where after he has once well drunk, Gallop him, and ſo *Water* and *Scope* him, till that he refuſe to drink more, for that time; then Walk him gently Home, (being an Hour on your way, or more) clothe, and ſtop him round with ſoft *Whiſps*, and let him ſtand an Hour upon his *Bridle*, and after feed him with ſweet ſound *Oats*, throughly dryed either with *Age*, *Kilne*, or *Sun*; if he be low of Fleſh, or bad Stomacht, add a third part of Clean Old *Beans*, to two parts of *Oats*, or waſh his *Oats* in Strong *Beer* or *Ale*.

For *Dreſſing* take theſe *Rules*. *Dreſs* your *Horſe* twice a day, before you *Water* him, both Morning, and Evening, thus: *Curry* him after he is uncloath'd, from his *Ear-tips* to his *Tayle*, and his whole Body intirely (ſave his Legs under the Knees, and Cambrels) with an *Iron Comb*; then Duſt him, and Rub him with a *Bruſh* of *Briſtles* over again;

Duſt

Duſt him again, and wetting your hand in clean Water, rub off all the looſe Hairs, and ſo rub him dry as at firſt; then with a fine *Hair Cloth* rub him all over; and Laſtly, with a fine *Linnen Cloth*; and then pick his *Eyes*, *Noſtrils*, *Sheath*, *Cods*, *Tuel*, and *Feet*, clean.

The beſt *Food* for your *Racer*, is good, ſweet, well dryed, ſunned, and beaten *Oats*: Or elſe *Bread* made of one part *Beans*, and two parts *Wheat* (*i.e.*) two *Buſhells* of *Wheat*, to one of *Beans*, ground together: Boult through a fine *Range* half a *Buſhell* of fine *Meal*, and bake that in two or three *Loaves* by it ſelf, and with *Water*, and good ſtore of *Barme*, knead up, and bake the reſt in great *Loaves*, having ſifted it through a *Meal-ſieve*: [But to your *Finer*, you would do well to put the *Whites* of Twenty or Thirty *Eggs*, and with the *Barme* a little *Ale*, 'tis no matter how little *Water*:] With the *Courſer* feed him on his Reſting dayes, on his Labouring dayes with the *Finer*.

The beſt *Time for feeding* your *Runner* on his *Reſting-dayes* is; After his *Watering* in the Morning, at *One* a Clock at Noon, after his *Watering* in the

Evening, and at *Nine* or *Ten* a Clock at Nights: On his *Dayes of Labour*, Two Hours after he is throughly Cold, outwardly and inwardly, as before.

As for the Proportion of Meat, I shall not confine your Love to a Quantity, only give him a little at once, as long as his Appetite is Good: When he begins to fumble and play with his Meat, hold your Hand, shut up your Sack.

As for his *Exercise* it ought to be Thrice a Week, as his bodily Condition requires; if he be foul, moderate Exercise will break his Grease; if clean, then as you judge best, taking heed of breaking his Mettle, or discouraging him, or laming his Limbs. Before you air him to add to his Wind, it is requisite to give him a raw Egg broken in his mouth: If your Horse be very *Fat*, air him before Sun-rising and after Sun-set; if *Lean*, deprive him not of the least strength and Comfort of the *Sun* you can devise. To make him *Sweat* sometimes by coursing him in his Cloathes is necessary, if moderate; but without his Cloaths, let it be sharp and swift. See that he be *empty before you Course him*; and it is wholesome to wash his Tongue and Nostrils

Noſtrills with *Vinegar*, or *piſs* in his Mouth, before you back him. And after his Exerciſe, cool him before you come home, houſe, litter and rub him well and dry; then cloath him, and give him after every Courſe a Scouring thus prepared.

*For ſcouring a Race Horſe.*

Take 20 *Raiſins of the Sun* ſtoned, 10. *Figgs* ſlit in the midſt, boyle them till they be thick in a Pottle of Fair Water, mix it with Powder of *Annis-Seeds*, *Lycoras*, and *Sugar-candy*, till it come to a ſtiff Paſte, make them into round Balls, roul them in Butter, and give him three or four of them the next morning after his Courſe, and ride him an hour after, and then ſet him up Warm. Or this may be preferred, being both a Purge and a Reſtorative, a Cleanſer and a Comforter, thus prepared.

Take three Ounces of *Annis-Seeds*, ſix Drams of *Cummin-Seeds*, one Dram and half of *Carthamus*, one Ounce and two Drams of *Fennugreek-Seed*, one Ounce and half of *Brimſtone*; Beat all theſe to a fine Powder, and ſearſe them;

then take a Pint and two Ounces of *Sallet Oyl*, a pint and half of *Honey*, and a Pottle of *White-wine*; then with a ſufficient Quantity of fine white Meal, knead and work all well into a ſtiff Paſte; keep it in a clean Cloath, for uſe. When occaſion requires, diſſolve a Ball of it in a Pail of Water, and after Exerciſe give it him to drink in the Dark, that he may not ſee the Colour, and refuſe it: If he does refuſe, let Faſting force him to be of another mind.

To conclude, thoſe Inſtructions, which are enumerated by Mr. *Markham*, I will give you in ſhort before you run, and then away as faſt as you can.

*Courſe not your Horſe hard four or five dayes before your Match, leſt you make his Limbs ſore, and abate his Speed.*

*Muzzle him not (except a foul Feeder) above two or three Nights before the Race, and the Night before his bloody Courſes.*

*Give him ſharp, as as well as gentle, Courſes on the Race he is to run.*

*Shoe him a day before you run him.*

*Let him be empty on the Match Day.*

*Saddle him in the Stable, and ſix to him the Girths and Paunel with Shoomakers Wax.*

Lead

*Lead him with all Gentleneſs to his Courſe, and let him ſmell other Horſes Dung to provoke him to Stale*, &c.

And Laſtly, Being come to the ſtarting place rub him well, uncloath him, then take his Back, and the Word given, with all Gentleneſs and Quietneſs poſſible, ſtart and away; *And God ſpeed you well.*

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# Of Hawking.

I Shall not inſiſt on any large *Encomiums* of this Recreation, only that it is a moſt *Princely and ſerious Pleaſure*; nor ſhall I amuſe you with ſubtle and nice *Diſtinctions*, and things no way material; But will inform you with what is meerly neceſſary for the right *Underſtanding and Uſe* of this Noble Art. I ſhall begin then with *Hawks*, their *Names* and *Flights*.

*Of Hawks there are two ſorts.*

The Long-Winged Hawks.
*Faulcon* and *Tiercle-gentle*.

*Gerfaulcon* and *Jerkin.*
*Saker* and *Sakaret.*
*Lanner* and *Lanneret.*
*Barbary Faulcon.*
*Merlin* and *Jack.*
*Hobby* and *Jack.*

The Short-Winged Hawks.

*Eagle* and *Iron.*
*Goshawk* and *Tiercel.*
*Sparrow-Hawk* and *Musket.*

There are others too of inferiour sort as,

*Ring-Tail.*
*Raven* and *Buzzard.*
*Forked Kite.*
*Hen-driver*, &c.

And as the *Age* of these *Hawks* is, so we name them, as

The First Year a *Soarage.*
The Second Year an *Intermewer:*
The Third Year a *White Hawk.*
The Fourth Year a *Hawk of the First Coat.*

Thus much for their *Names*, now we come to speak of the *Flights* of these *Hawks*; which are these

The *Faulcon-Gentle*, for *Partridge* or *Mallard.*
*Gerfaulcon*, will fly at the *Herne.*
*Saker*, at the *Crane* or *Bittern.*

*Lan-*

*Lanner*, at the *Partridge*, *Pheaſant* or *Choofe*.

*Barbary-Faulcon*, at the *Partridge* only.

*Merlin* and *Hobby*, at the *Lark*, or any ſmall Bird.

*Goſhawk* and *Tiercel*, at the *Partridge*, or *Hare*.

*Sparrow-Hawk*, at the *Partridge* or *Black-Bird*. And the

*Musket*, at the *Buſh*.

Thus much for their ſeveral proper *Flights*, we are now come to their *Manning*, the Method of which being generally one and the ſame (though it has been the Labour of ſome to ſpend much Time, and many Words in treating of the various wayes of *Manning Hawks*, and yet comes all to one effect) I ſhall in ſhort (according to the Deſign of this *Epitome*) lay down this Rule: That you watch, and keep them from Sleep, continually carrying them upon your *Fiſt*, familiarly ſtroak them with a Wing of ſome Dead *Fowle*, or the like, and play with them; Accuſtome to gaze, and look in their Face with a Loving, Smiling, Gentle Countenance; and that will make her acquainted, and familiar with Man.

Having

Having made them familiar, the next thing is to *Bring them to the Lure*, (which the *Faulconer* makes of *Feathers*, and *Leather* much like a *Fowle*, which he caſts into the Air, and calls the *Hawk* to) which is after this manner. Set your *Hawk* on the *Perch*, unhood her, and ſhew her ſome *Meat* within your *Fiſt*, call her by *Chirping*, *Whiſtling* or the like, till ſhe comes, then Feed her with it; if ſhe comes not, let her Faſt, and be ſharp ſet: *Short-winged Hawks*, are properly ſaid to be *Called*, not *Lured*. Make her bold, and acquainted with *Men*, *Dogs*, and *Horſes*, and let her be eager and ſharp-ſet, before you ſhew her the *Lure*; knowing her *Luring* Hours; and let both ſides of the *Lure* be garniſhed with warm, and bloody *Meat*; let her likewiſe know your *Voice* well; ſo that being well acquainted with *Voice*, and *Lure*, the Hearing of the one, or Sight of the other, makes her Obedient; which you muſt reward by *Feeding*, or puniſh by *Faſting*. But before *Luring* (or any *Flight*) it is requiſite to *Bathe* your *Hawk* in ſome quiet and ſtill ſhallow *Brook*, or for want of that in a Large *Baſon*, ſhallow *Tub*, or the like, leſt being at Liber-

Liberty, you loſe your *Hawk*, (whoſe Nature requires ſuch Bathing) and make her rangle. Now to make her know her *Lure*, is thus: Give your *Hawk* to another, and having looſned in readineſs her Hood-ſtrings, and faſtened a *Pullet* to the *Lure*, go a little diſtance, caſt it half the length of the ſtring about your Head, ſtill *Luring* with your Voice, unhood your *Hawk*, and throw it a little way from her: If ſhe ſtoop and ſeize, let her plume the *Pullet*, and feed on it upon the *Lure*: Then take her and Meat on your Fiſt, Hood her, and give her the Tiring of the Wing, or Foot of the ſaid *Pullet*.

Having *Manned* and *Lured* your *Hawk*, before you bring her to her *Flight*, one thing is to be obſerved and done, called in the *Faulconers Dialect*, *Enſeaming*, which is to cleanſe her from *Fat*, *Greaſe*, & *Glut*, known by her round *Thighs*, and full *Meutings*; and thus you may do it: In the Morning when you feed her, give her a bit or two of *Hot-meat*, and at Night very little or nothing. Then feed her Morning and Evening with a *Rook*, waſh'd twice till the Pinions be tender; then give a Caſting of Feathers as her Nature will bear; and once in

two

two or three dayes give her a *Hens-neck* well joynted and waſht: Then a quick train *Pigeon* every Morning; and after by theſe and her own Exerciſe, ſhe has broken and diſſolved the *Greaſe*, give her three or Four *Pellets* of the Root of *Sellandine*, as bigg as a *Garden Peaſe*, ſteept in the Sirrup of *Roſes*; and you have done this part of your Duty.

To *Enter* your *Hawks*, for *Partridge* or *Fowle*, obſerve this. Lay an Old Feild-*Partridge* in a Hole, covered with ſomething, and faſten to it a ſmall *Creance* (*i. e.* a Fine ſmall long Line of ſtrong and even-wound Packthread faſtned to the *Hawks* Leaſh when firſt Lured,) and uncoupling your ranging *Spaniels*, pluck off the Covering of the Traine *Partridge* and let it go, and the *Hawk* after it; and as ſoon as ſhe has ſlain it, reward her well with it. And thus to make her fly at *Fowle*, feed her well with the *Traine* of the Fowle you would have; doing afterwards as above.

The *Faults* of *Hawks* differ according to their Nature and Make: *Long-winged Hawks* faults are thus helped. If ſhe uſed *to take ſtand*, flying at the River, or

in

in Champain Feilds, ſhun flying near Trees or Covert; or otherwiſe, let ſeveral Perſons have *Trains*, and as ſhe offers to ſtand, let him that's next her caſt out his Traine, and ſhe killing it reward her. And indeed you ought never to be without ſome live Bird or Fowle in your Bag, as *Pigeon*, *Duck*, *Mallard*, &c. If ſhe be *Froward* and *Coy*; when ſhe Kills, reward her not as uſually, but ſlide ſome other meat under her, and let her take her pleaſure on it; giving her ſome Feathers to make her ſcoure and caſt. If ſhe be *Wild*, *look not inward*, but mind *Check*, (*i. e.* other Game, as *Crows*, &c. that fly croſs her) then lure her back, and ſtooping to it, reward her preſently.

The faults of *Short-Winged Hawks* thus are helped. Sometimes the *Goſhawk* and *Sparrow-Hawks*, will neither kill, nor *Fly* the Game to *Mark*, but will turn *Taile* to it: Then encourage your Dogs to Hunt, caſt a Traine *Partridge* before your *Hawk*, make her ſeize it, and feed well upon it.

If a *Hawk take a Tree*, and will not fly at all, feed her then upon quick Birds, and make her foot them, and in the plain Champaign Feilds unhood her

her, and riding up and down a while let one caſt out a Feild-*Partridge* before her, let her fly at it, and footing it feed on it. If they be *too fond of Man*, that after a ſtroke or two will not fly, be ſeldom familiar with her, and reward her not as ſhe comes ſo improperly: Otherwiſe reward her well.

As for *Mewing of Hawks*, the beſt time for *Long-winged Hawks* is about the middle of *April*, and *March* for the *Short-Winged Hawks*. There are two kinds of Mewings. 1. *At the ſtock or ſtone*; ſo called from its being low upon the ground, free from Noiſe, Vermin or ill Air. 2. *At large*; ſo called from being in a high Room, with open Windows towards the *North* or *North-Eaſt*. The former is accounted the beſt Mewing. I ſhall not inſiſt on the erecting or ordering of this Mew, leaving that to the Diſcretion of the Faulconer; only before he mews his *Hawk*, ſee if they have *Lice*, to pepper and ſcowre them too. The beſt *time to draw* the Field-*Hawk from the Mew*, is in *June*, and ſhe will be ready to fly in *Auguſt*; the Hawks for the River in *Auguſt*, will be ready in *September*. And becauſe *Hawks* are ſubject to divers Infirmities and Diſeaſes, I

ſhall

ſhall preſcribe ſome Remedies, and ſo Conclude.

*Cures for Hawks Diſeaſes.*

The good Faulconer ought diligently to obſerve the Complexions of his *Hawks Caſtings* and *Mewtings*, to judge of their Maladies, and is preſcribed by ſome as an excellent way; and is indeed ſo; but an aſſured ſign of knowing whether they are ſick or diſtempered is this. Take your *Hawk*, turning up her Train, if you ſee her Tuel or Fundiment ſwelleth, or looketh red; Or, if her Eyes or Eares be of a fiery Complexion, it is an infallible ſign of her being not well and in good health; and then Scouring is neceſſary firſt; which is done by the moſt Soveraign *Aloes Cicatrine*, about the quantity of a Bean, wrapt up in her Meat; and this avoids Greaſe, and kills Wormes too.

*For the Cataract:* Take one Scruple of waſht *Aloes* finely beaten, and two Scruples of *Sugar-candy*, mix theſe together, and with a Quil blow it three or four times a day into your *Hawks* Eye.

*Pantus* or *Aſthma*: Pour the Oyl of ſweet *Almonds* into a Chickens Gutt, well

well waſht, and give it the *Hawk*: Or, ſcower her with *Sellandine*-Pellets, and Oyle of *Roſes*, and then waſh her meat in the Decoction of *Coltsfoot*.

*Filanders* or *Wormes*: To prevent them, ſeeing your Hawk low and poor, give her once a month a Clove of *Garlick*. To cure or kill them; take half a dozen Cloves of *Garlick*, boyle them very tender in *Milk*, then take them and dry the Milk out of them; put them into a ſpoonful of the beſt *Oyle of Olives*, and having ſteept them all Night, give them both to your Hawk, when ſhe has caſt, in the morning; feed her not till two hours after, and then with warm Meat, and keep her warm all that day.

*Lice*: Mail your Hawk in ſome Woollen Cloath, put between her Head and Hood a little Wool, and take a Pipe of *Tobacco*, put the little end in at the Tream, blow the ſmoak, and the Lice that eſcape Killing, will creep into the Cloth: *Probatum*.

*Formica*: Take a little of the Gall of a *Bull*, and beating it with *Aloes*, anoint the Beak of the Hawk, Morning and Evening.

*Frounce*

*Frounce:* Take the Powder of *Allume*, reduced to a Salve with ſtrong Wine Vinegar, and waſh her mouth with it; then take the Juice of *Lollium* and *Raddiſh*, mixt with Salt, and anoint the Sore.

*Apoplex:* Gather the Herb *Aſterion* (the Moon being in the Waine and in the Sign *Virgo*) waſh your Hawks meat with the Juice thereof when you feed her, is Soveraign.

*Wounds:* Take the Juice of *Engliſh Tobacco*, or *Mouſe-eare*, after you have ſticht it up, with a little Lint, bathe the place is highly approved.

Many other Diſeaſes there are, which others have largely treatad of, and to whom I refer you in caſe of ſome Diſeaſes, which may occur; and here take leave to conclude this my diſcourſe of Hawking:

# Of Riding.

THis Noble Art being rightly and throughly learnt, qualifies a Gentleman for the three preceding Sports, and is for that Reaſon placed here, as a neceſſary Attendant of them. And here we muſt firſt examine the Ends & Deſign of our propoſing this Art to our ſelves, & accordingly lay down as briefly as may be the neceſſary Rules and Leſſons are to be obſerved and learnt, for the obtaining and proſecuting the ſame, and I take theſe to be the uſual Perfections we aime at, *To Ride well the great* Horſe, *for the Warrs or Service, and the* Horſe *for Pleaſure*; of both which as conciſely as I can, in their Order.

As a *Preface* to this, we muſt begin with *Taming a young Colt*. After you have kept your Colt at home ſome time, and made him ſo Familiar with you, as to ſuffer *Combing*, *Currying*, *Handling*, and *Stroaking* any part, 'tis high time then to offer him the Saddle, which you muſt lay in the *Manger* firſt, that by its ſmell, he may not be afraid of it, or the *Styrrups* Noiſe.

Then

Then gently ſaddling him (after his dreſſing) take a ſweet *Watring Trench*, anointed with Honey and Salt, and place it in his Mouth ſo, that it may hang directly over his *Tuſh*; then lead him abroad in your hand, and Water him; and after he has ſtood an hour rein'd thus, take off his Bridle and Saddle, and let him feed till Evening; Then do as in the morning; then dreſs and Cloath him, having *Cheriſht* him before, *i. e.* By the *Voice* delivered ſmoothly and gently; or by the *Hand* by gently ſtroaking and clapping him on the neck, or buttock; or laſtly by the *Rod*, by rubbing it on his Withers or Main.

On the next day as before; and after that, put him on a ſtrong *Muſrole*, or ſharp *Cavezan*, and *Martingale*; which is the beſt guide to a Horſe for ſetting his Head in due place, forming the Rein, and appearing Gracefull and Comely; it corrects the yerking out his Head, or Noſe, and prevents his running away with his Rider. Obſerve therefore to place it right, that it be not buckled ſtraight, but looſe, and ſo low, that it reſt on the tender Griſle of his Noſe, to make him the more

more ſenſible of his Fault, and Correction; and ſo as you ſee you win his Head, bring him ſtraighter by degrees; let him but gently feel it, till his Head be brought to its true Perfection.

Having obſerved this well, lead him forth into ſome ſoft or new Plowed Land, and to take off his wanton knaviſh Tricks, trot him about in your hand a good while: Then offer to Mount; if he refuſe to ſuffer you, Trot him again; then putting your foot into the *Styrrop*, mount half way; if he takes it impatient, correct him, and about again; if not cheriſh him, and place your ſelf a moment in the Saddle, diſmount, cheriſh, and feed him with *Graſs*, or *Bread*: All things being well, remount, even in the Saddle, keeping your Rod from his Eye; then let one lead him by the *Chaff-Halter*, and ever and a-non make him ſtand, and cheriſh him, till he will of his one accord go forward; then come home, alight gently, and do a good Horſemans Duty, *To dreſs and feed him well.* This Courſe in few dayes will bring him to Trot, by following ſome other Horſeman, ſtop him now and then gently, and forward; not forgetting ſeaſonable

ble *Cheriſhings* and *Corrections*, by *Voice*, *Bridle*, *Rod*, *Spurs*.

Being thus brought to ſome certainty of *Reine*, and *Trotting* forth-right, then to the *Treading forth of the large Rings*. And here firſt examine your Horſes Nature, before you chooſe your Ground, for, if his Nature be dull and ſloathful, yet ſtrong, then *New-plow'd-Field* is beſt; if *Active*, *Quick*, and *Fiery*, then *Sandy-ground* is to be preferred; in the moſt proper of which mark out a large Ring, of a Hundred Paces circumference. Now then walk about it on the right ſeven or eight times, then by a little ſtraightning your right Rein, and laying your left Leg Calf to his ſide, make a half Circle within the Ring upon your right down to its Center; then by ſtraightning a little your left Rein, and laying your right Leg Calf to his ſide, make a half Circle to your left hand, from the Center to the outmoſt Verge, and theſe you ſee contrary turned make a Roman S. Now to your firſt large Compaſs, walk him about on your left hand, as oft as before on the right, and change to your right within your Ring; then Trot him firſt on the right hand, then on the left, as long as

you

you judge fit, and as often Mornings, and Evenings as the Nature of your Horſe ſhall require. In the ſame manner you may make him to *Gallop* the ſame Rings, though you muſt not enter it all at once, but by degrees, firſt a Quarter, then a Half-quarter; and the Lightneſs and Cheerfulneſs of your Body, not the Spur, muſt induce him to it.

The next Leſſon is to *Stop Fair, Comely, and without Danger.* Firſt ſee that the Ground be hard and firm, then having cheriſht your Horſe, bring him to a ſwift Trot, about Fifty Paces, and then ſtraightly and ſuddenly draw in your Bridle hand; then eaſe a little your hand to make him give backward, and in ſo doing, give him liberty, and cheriſh him; then drawing in your Bridle hand, make him retire, and go back; if he ſtrike, eaſe your hand; if he refuſe, let ſome by-ſtander put him back, that he may learn your intention; and thus he may Learn theſe Two Leſſons at once.

*To Advance before*, when he ſtoppeth, is thus taught: When you ſtop your Horſe, without eaſing your hand, lay cloſe and hard to his ſides both the Calves

Calves of your Legs, and ſhaking your Rod cry, *Up*, *Up*; which he will underſtand by frequent Repetition, and Practice: This is a Gracefull, and Comely Motion, makes a Horſe Agile, and Nimble, and ready to Turn; and therefore be carefull in it: That he take up his Legs *Even* together, and bending to his Body; not too high, for fear of his coming over; not ſprawling, or pawing; or for his own pleaſure; in theſe faults correct him with Spur and Rod.

To *Yerk out behind* is the next Leſſon, thus learnt: Preſently upon your making him ſtop, give him a good brisk jerk near his Flank, which will make him ſoon underſtand you. When he does it, cheriſh him; and ſee he does it comely, for to yerk out his hinder Legs, till his Forelegs be above ground, is not graceful; or one Leg yerk't further out than the other; or one Leg out while the other is on the ground; in this caſe a ſingle Spur on the faulty ſide, is beſt. But to help him in Yerking, ſtaying his mouth on the Bridle, ſtriking your Rod under his belly, or touching him on the Rump with it, are reckoned neceſſary.

To *Turn readily on both hands*, thus: Bring his large Rings narrower, & therein gently walk him, till acquainted. Then carry your Bridle-hand ſteady and ſtraight, the outmoſt rather ſtraighter then the inmoſt Rein, to look from, rather than to the Ring; Trot him thus about, on one ſide and the other ſucceſſively, as aforeſaid. After ſome time ſtop, and make him advance twice or more, and retire in an even Line; then ſtop and cheriſh him. To it again, after the ſame manner, making him lap his outmoſt Leg above a foot over his inner. And thus the *Terra a Terra*, *Incavalere & Chambletta*, are all taught together. Perfect your Horſe in the large Ring, and the ſtraight Ring is eaſily learnt.

Your Horſe being brought thus far to perfection, with the *Muſrole* and *Trench*, now let a gentle *Cavezan* take their place; with a ſmooth Cannon-Bit in his Mouth, & a plain watering Chain, Cheek large, and the Kirble thick, round and big, looſely hanging on his nether Lip; and thus mount him, and perfect your Horſe with the *Bit* in all the 'foreſaid Leſſons, as you did with the *Snaffle*; which indeed is the eaſier to be done of the two.

To teach your Horſe *To go aſide*, as a neceſſary Motion for ſhunning a blow from an Enemy, is thus: Draw up your Bridle-hand ſomewhat ſtraight, and if you would have him go on the Right, lay your left Rein cloſe to his Neck, and your left Calf likewiſe cloſe to his ſide (as in the *Incavalere* before) making him lap his left Leg over his Right; then turning your Rod backward, jerking him on the left hinder Thigh gently, make him to bring to the right ſide his Hinder parts, and ſtand as at firſt in an even direct Line: Then make him remove his Fore parts more, that he may ſtand as it were Croſs over the even Line, and then bring his hinder parts after, and ſtand in an even Line again. And thus you muſt do, if you would have him go on the Left hand, uſing your Corrections & Cheriſhings on the right. Uſe it, and you may be ſure of Perfection.

As for the *Manages*, ſomewhat have bin ſpoken of them, there being but two (among many) uſeful, call'd *Terra a Terra & Incavalere* before treated of; & for the *Carreere*, only take this: Let it not extend in length above ſix-ſcore yards, give your Horſe warning before you ſtart

him by the Bridle hand, and running full ſpeed, ſtop him ſuddenly, firme and cloſe on his Buttock.

For the *Horſe of Pleaſure*, theſe following Leſſons are to be learnt. As firſt to *Bound aloft*, to do which: Trot him ſome ſixteen yards, then ſtop, and make him twice advance; then ſtraighten your Bridle-hand; then clap briskly both your Spurs even together to him, and he will riſe, though it may at firſt amaze him; if he does it, cheriſh him, and repeat it often every day, till perfect.

Next to *Corvet* and *Capriole* are Motions of the ſame nature, and in ſhort are thus taught. Hollow the ground between two joyning Walls a Horſes Length, by the ſide of which put a ſtrong ſmooth Poſt of the ſame length from the Wall, and faſten at the Wall an Iron Ring over againſt the Poſt: Thus done, ride into the hollow place, and faſten one of the *Cavezan-Reins* to the Poſt, and the other to the Ring; then cheriſh him, and by the help of the Calves of your Legs, make him advance two or three times; then pauſe, and Cheriſh him; make him advance again a dozen times more, and then reſt; double your Advancings,

vancings, and repeat them till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his *Ground* certain, advance of an *equall height* before and behind, and observe a *due Time* with the motions of your Leggs. The Inequality of his advancing his hinder Legs, is helpt by a Jerk on the Fillets by some body behind him with a Rod.

The laborious Motion of *going sideways*, being fitter for the War-Horse, than the Horse for Pleasure, usefull for the avoiding a Blow may come from an Enemy, I omit here, refering you to that.

Thus much for those material Lessons which the Rider ought to teach his Horse for *War* or *Pleasure*, and therefore I shall conclude this Head, with this *Caveat*, *That in whatever Lesson your Horse is most imperfect, begin and end with*; and remember, that *Exercise* makes things as it were natural; when *Desuetude* is the forerunner of Forgetfulness, and *Ignorance* the Consequent of Both.

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OF

# Cock-fighting

I Shall not enlarge on the praiſes of this Recreation, its *Nobleneſs*, *Delight*, and *Simplicity*, devoyd of Cheat or Deceit, but what is moſt material to our purpoſe ſuccinctly declare. And herein let us firſt obſerve the *Choice* of a *Cock* of the Game, directed by theſe four Characters following: That he be

1. Of a ſtrong *Shape*, proud and upright, and for this the *Middle-ſized*, neither too ſmall or too large, is beſt, becauſe moſt matchable, ſtrong and nimble. His *Head* ſmall like a *Spar-Hawks*; his *Eye* large and quick; *Back* ſtrong, crook't at the ſetting on, and coloured as the Plume of his Feathers; The *Beam of his Leg* very ſtrong, and colour'd as his Plume; *Spurs* long, rough, and ſharp, hooking inward.

2. Of a good *Colour*, and herein the Gray, Yellow, or Red Pyle, with a black Breaſt, are to be preferred; the

Pyde

Pyde rarely good, and the White and Dun never. A Scarlet Head is a demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and wan of Faintness.

3. Of *Courage* true, which you shall observe by his proud, stately, upright Standing and Walking, and his frequent Crowing in his Pen.

4. Of a *Sharp and ready Heel*, which is (in the Opinion of the best *Cock-Masters*,) of high Estimation; a *Sharp-heel'd Cock, tho somewhat false, is better* (as dispatching his business soonest) *than a true Cock with a dull Heel.* Ensine choose your *Cock* endued with all these Qualifications together above mentioned.

For *Breeding* good Cocks for the Game, or Battel, the best season is from the Moon's Encrease in *February*, to her Encrease in *March*. The *March* Bird is best. And now first get a *perfect Cock, to a perfect Hen*, as the best Breeding, and see the Hen be of an excellent Complexion (*i. e.*) rightly plumed, as black, brown, speckt, grey, grissel, or yellowish; tufted on her Crowne, large bodied, well poked, and having Weapons, are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage. Observe

further her Comportment, if friendly to her Chickens, and revengeful of Injuries from other Hens. *Fortes creantur a Fortibus.*

Having placed her *Neſt*, private from other Fowles diſturbance, and warme, obſerve your Hen in ſitting, if ſhe be buſie in turning her Eggs; if remiſs, to help her. Set by her Sand, Gravel, Water and neceſſary food, to prevent her Straggling.

After one and twenty dayes obſerve her *Hatching*, to take the newly hatcht Chickens, and wrap them in Wool and keep them warm by the fire till all be diſcloſed; then put them all under her, and let her keep them warm, and let none of them ſtraggle abroad till they are three Weeks, or a Month old; and then let them run in ſome Graſs-plat, or green Court, to pick Wormes, Graſs and Chick-weed, to feed and ſcour themſelves; but let them not ramble near Puddles, or filthy Channels; and to prevent any malady, a few Leek-blades minc'd ſmall amongſt their Meat is good.

When they are grown ſo, as that their Sexes may be diſtinguiſh't, aſſoon as the *Comb* or *Wattles* but appear, cut them away, and anoint the Sore with ſweet Butter

*Butter*, till whole. This early cutting them, is highly neceſſary to prevent Flux of Blood, (which is dangerous in doing it later) and Gouty thick Heads.

When the *Cock*, and *Hen-Chickens*, (going till now promiſcuouſly one with another) begin to quarrel and peck each other, part them and ſeparate their *Walks*: And the beſt for a *Fighting-Cock*, are private and undiſturbed *Walks*, as, *Wind-mills*, *Water-mills*, *Grange-houſes*, *Park-lodges*, &c. and their *Feeding-place* on ſoft Ground, or Boards; and have for his Meat, *White Corn*, or *White-bread Toſts*, ſteept in *Drink*, or *Urine*, is good, both to Scowre, and Cool them. And do not debilitate and debauch his Courage and Strength, by having too many *Hens* to walk with; Three *Hens* are enough for one *Cock*.

If before they be Six Months Old any of your *Chickens Crow* clear and loud, and unſeaſonable, then to the *Pot* or *Spit* with them, they are *Cowards*; the true *Cock* is long ere he gets his Voice, and when he has gotten it, keeps good and judicious *Time* in Crowing.

Next obſerve your *Rooſting-Perch*, for this makes or marrs a *Cock*; for form-

ing of which, consult the best *Cock-Masters* Feeding-Pens, and the Perches there, and accordingly proportion your own, therefore I shall not propose any form here; Only pray take care that the ground underneath the Perch be soft, for if the ground be rough and hard, in leaping down he will hurt his *Feet*, and make them Gouty and Knotty.

For the *Dieting*, and *Ordering* of your *Cock* for *Battle*, observe these Rules. Let your *Cock* be full two years Old, then in the latter end of *August*, take up and *Pen* him, (it being now *Cocking-time* till the end of *May*) and see that he be sound, hard-feather'd, and full summed. As to the moving *Perch*, and *Pen*, take my foregoing Advice.

The first four dayes after *Penning*; Feed him with the Crumb of Old *Manchet* cut into square bits, thrice a day, and with the Coldest, and Sweetest Spring-water that can be had. And after you think by this time he is throughly purged of his *Corne*, *Wormes*, *Gravel*, and other course Feeding, take him in the Morning out of the *Pen*, and let him *Sparr* with another *Cock* some time to heat and chafe their Bodies, break

Fat

Fat and Glut, and fit them for Purgation; first having covered their Spurs with Hots of Leather, to hinder their Wounding and drawing Blood of one another.

After they have sufficiently *Sparred*, that they pant again, take them up, and remove their Hots, and prepare them for a Diaphoretick or Sweating Bout thus: Take *Butter*, and *Rosemary* finely chopt, and *White-Sugar-candy*, mixt together; and give them the quantity of a *Wallnut*; which will scower, strengthen, and prolong Breath: Then having (purposely) deep *Straw Baskets*, fill them half way with *Straw*, put in your *Cock*, and cover him with *Straw* to the top; lay the lid close, and let him stove till the Evening. At Five a Clock take him out, and lick his Head and Eyes with your Tongue, then Pen him, and fill his *Trough* with *Manchet* (as above) and hot *Urine*.

After this, let his *Diet* be of *Bread* thus made: Take a *Gallon* of *Wheat*, and *Oat-meal-flower*, and with *Ale*, half a score *Whites* of *Eggs*, and *Butter*, work it into a stiff *Paste*; bake it into broad *Cakes*, and when four dayes Old, cut it into square Bits, as above-said.

The

The second day after *Sparring*, bring your *Cock* into a *Green Close*, and shew him in your Arms a *Dung-hill-Cock*, then run from him, and allure him thus to follow, suffering him now and then to strike the *Dunghill-Cock*, and so Chase him up and down for half an Hour, till he pants again; and thus heated, carry him home, and scower him with half a Pound of *Fresh-Butter*, beaten with the *Leaves* of the *Herb* of *Grace*, *Hyssop*, and *Rosemary*, to the consistence of a *Salve*, and give him the quantity of a *Wallnut*, then *Stove*, and *Feed* him as above. And thus for the first *Fortnight*, *Spar* or *Chase* him every other day.

The second *Fortnight*, twice a Week will be enough to *Chase* or *Spar* your *Cock*: Observing, that you *Stove* and *Scower* him, proportionable to his Heating.

The Third and Last *Fortnight* (for Six Weeks is long enough) *Feed* him as before, but do not *Spar* him, but *Chase* him moderately twice, or thrice, as before; then roll his aforesaid scowring in *Brown-Sugar-candy*, to prevent his being Sick; rest him four dayes, and then to the Pit.

Now,

Now, Gentlemen, *Match* your Cock Carefully, or what you have hitherto done, is nothing. And here Obſerve the *Length*, and *Strength* of Cocks. The *Length* is thus known: Gripe the Cock by the Waſte, and make him ſhoot out his Legs, and in this Poſture compare, *And have your Judgment about you.* The *Strength* is known by this Maxime, *The largeſt in the Garth, is the ſtrongeſt Cock.* The Dimenſion of the *Garth*, is thus known: Gripe the Cock about from the joynts of your Thumb, to the points of your Great *Finger*, and you will find the Diſadvantage. *The weak long* Cock *is the quickeſt eaſier Riſer, and the ſhort ſtrong one, the ſureſt Striker.*

Thus being well Matcht, accoutre him for the Pit. Clip his *Main* off cloſe to his Neck, from his head to his ſhoulders. Clip his *Tail* cloſe to his *Rump*, the Redder it appears the better. His *Wings* ſloping, with ſharp Points [ware Eye Adverſary:] Scrape ſmooth, and ſharpen his *Spurs*; leave no feathers on his Crown; then moiſten his head with Spittle; and now favour us Fortune.

The Battle done, ſearch, and ſuck your Cocks wounds, and waſh them well with hot

hot *Urine*, then give him a Roll of your beſt Scowring, and ſtove him for that Night. If he be ſwelled, the next morning, ſuck and bathe his Wounds again, and pounce them with the Powder of the Herb *Robert*, thro a fine Bag; give him an handfull of Bread in warm Urine, and ſtove him, till the ſwelling be down. If he be hurt in his Eye, chew a little ground *Ivy*, and Spit the Juice in it; which is good for *Films*, *Haws*, *Warts*, &c. Or if he hath *veined* himſelf in his ſight, by narrow ſtriking, or other croſs blows, when you have found the hurt, bind the ſoft Down of Hare to it, will cure it.

When you viſit your wounded *Cocks*, a month or two after you have put them to their Walks, if you find about their heads any ſwollen Bunches, hard and blackiſh at one end, then there are unſound Cores undoubtedly in them; therefore open them, and with your Thumb cruſh them out, ſuck out the Corruption, and fill the holes with freſh Butter; and that will infallibly cure them.

*Cures*

*Cures for Diſtempers incident to the Cock or Chick of the Game.*

For *Lice*, being moſt common, I begin with; proceeding from corrupt Meat, and want of Bathing, *&c.* Take *Pepper* beaten to Powder, mix it with warm Water, and waſh them with it.

For the *Roup*; a filthy ſwelling on the Rump, and very contagious to the whole body, the ſtaring and turning back of the Feathers is it Symptome. Pull away the Feathers, open and thruſt out the Core, and waſh the Sore with Water and Salt, or Brine.

For the *Pip*; viſit the mouth, and examine what hinders your *Cocks*, *Hen*, or *Chicks* feeding, and you'll find a white thin Scale on the Tip of the Tongue, which pull off with your Naile, and rubbing the Tongue with Salt, will cure it.

For the *Flux*; proceeding from eating too moiſt Meat, give them Peaſe-Bran ſcalded, will ſtop it.

For the *Stoppage of the Belly*, that they cannot mute; Anoint their Vents, and give them either ſmall bits of Bread

Bread or Corn, ſteep'd in Urine of Man.

For the *Eyes*, I have ſpoken before, and refer you to that; and for other Infirmities, let Practiſe be your Directory.

And now I have one Word of Advice to him that is a Lover (or would be ſo) of this *Royal-Sport*; and then have done: *Come not to the Pitt without Money in your Breeches, and a Judgment of Matches*; **Done** and **Done** is *Cock-Pitt* **Law**, and if you venture beyond your Pocket, you muſt look well to it, or you may looſe an Eye by the Battle.

Thus much for *Cock-Fighting*.

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Of

# Of Fowling.

THis is a Recreation ſo full of *Variety*; that it would take up a great many *Words* and *Time* to diſcover it; but varying indeed from this Deſign, I ſhall not dilate on its ſeveral parts, but as ſuccinctly as may be, give you ſome methodical *Inſtructions*, as may make a man capable of the *Active* as well as *Paſſive* part of this Pleaſure, and without the one he cannot have the other.

Now then the *Ingenious Fowler*, like a Politick and ſagacious Warrior, muſt firſt furniſh and ſtore himſelf with thoſe ſeveral Stratagems and Engines, as ſuit with the diverſities of *Occaſion* (*i. e. Time*,) *Place*, and *Game*; or elſe he cannot expect the *Conqueſt*.

And firſt of *Nets*, which muſt be made of the beſt pack-thread, and for taking *Great Fowl*, the Meſhes muſt be large, two Inches at leaſt from point to point, the larger the better; (provided the Fowle creep not through;) two Fathom *deep*, and ſix in *Length*, is the beſt

beſt and moſt manageable Proportion; Verged with ſtrong Cord on each ſide, and extended with long Poles at each end made on purpoſe. But for ſmall *Water-Fowle*; Let your Nets be of the ſmalleſt and ſtrongeſt Pack-thread, the Meſhes ſo big, as for the great Fowle, about two or three foot deep: Line theſe on both ſides with falſe Nets, every Meſh a foot and half Square. For the *Day-Net*, it muſt be made of fine Pack-thread, the Meſh an inch ſquare, three Fathom long, and one broad, and extended on Poles according to its Length, as aforeſaid.

*Birdlime* is the next, and thus made. Pill the *Bark of Holly* from the Tree at *Midſummer*, fill a Veſſel, and put to it running Water; boile it over the fire till the *Grey* and *White Bark* riſe from the *Green*; take it off the fire, draine the Water well away, and ſeperate the Barks; and take the Green, lay it on ſome moiſt floor and cloſe place, and cover it with *Hemblocks*, *Docks*, *Thiſtles*, and all manner of Weeds; let it lye a fortnight, and in that time it will rot, and turn to a filthy ſlimy Subſtance: Then put it into a Morter, beat it till you perceive not what it was;

was; take it out and waſh it ſoundly at ſome running ſtream, till the Foulneſs is gone: Then put it in a cloſe Earthen pot; let it ſtand four or five dayes, look to its Purging, and ſcum it: When clean, put it into another Earthen Pot, and keep it cloſe for Uſe.

Your *Setting-Dog* comes next, and ſayes you muſt *Elect* and *Train* him thus: He muſt be of exquiſite Scent, and love naturally to hunt Feathers. The *Land-Spaniel* is beſt, being of good nimble ſize, and couragious mettle, which you may know by his Breed; being of a good Ranger, *&c.*

Having choſen your Dog, begin to *inſtruct* him at half a Year old. Firſt make him familiar and acquainted well with your ſelf above others, by feeding him your ſelf, alwayes going abroad with you, and correcting him with *Words* not Blows. So that he will follow none but you, diſtinguiſh your Frowns from ſmiles, rough from ſmooth Words.

The firſt Leſſon is, to make him *Crouch and lie down* cloſe to the ground; and this is done by frequent laying him on the ground and crying *Lye cloſe*; upon his doing well reward him with Bread; and

and on the contrary chaſtiſe him with Words, not Blows.

Next, To *creep to you with his Body and Head cloſe upon the ground*, by ſaying, *Come nearer*, *Come nearer*, or the like Words; to underſtand and do it, entice him with ſhewing him Bread, or the like: Thruſting down any riſing part of his Body or head, and roughly threatning him; if he ſlight that, a good Jerk or two with a ſlaſh of Whipcord will reclaim his Obſtinacy. Repeat his Leſſons, and incourage his well doing. And this you may exerciſe in the Fields as you walk, calling him from his buſie Ranging to his *Duty*. And then teach him to follow you cloſe at the heels in a Line or ſtring, without ſtraining.

By this time he is a year old, now (the ſeaſon fit) into the Field, and let him *range*, [obediently.] If he wantonly babble or cauſeleſly open, correct him by biting ſoundly the Roots of his Ears, or Laſhing. Aſſoon as you find he approaches the Haunt of the *Partridge*, known by his Whining, and willing, but not daring, to open, ſpeak and bid him, *Take heed*: If notwithſtanding this he ruſh in and *Spring* the *Partridge*,

*tridge*, or opens, and ſo they eſcape, correct him ſeverely. Then caſt him off to another Haunt of a *Covie*, and if he mends his Error, and you take any by drawing your Net over them ſwiftly, reward them with the Heads, Necks, and Pinions.

As for the *Water-Dog*, the Inſtructions above for the *Setter* will ſerve; only to fetch and bring by looſing a Glove, or the like, is every mans common Obſervation, and therefore ſhall here for Brevities ſake omit; only keep a ſtrict Subjection in him, and Obſervance to your Commands

I ſhall ſay ſomething too of the *Fowling-Piece* and *Stalking-Horſe*, and then to your ſports. The longeſt *Barrel is the beſt Fowling-Peice*, five and half, or ſix foot long, with an indifferent Bore, under an *Harquebuſe*; and ſhooting with the Wind, and ſide-wayes, or behind the Fowl, not in their faces, is to be obſerved; having your Dog in Command not to ſtir till you have ſhot.

A *Stalking-Horſe* for ſhelter, to avoid being ſeen by the ſhie Fowle, is an old Jade trained on purpoſe; but this being rare and troubleſome, have recourſe to Art, to take Canvas, ſtuft

ſtuft and painted in the ſhape of a Horſe grazing, and ſo light that you may carry him on one hand (not too bigg:) Others do make them in the ſhape of *Ox*, *Cow*, for Variety; and *Stag*, *Trees*, *&c.*

Thus being provided with neceſſary Engines for proſecuting and effecting ſo cunning and pleaſant a work, *Let's abroad*; and let not the *Ale-Houſe*, *Tavern*, or *Brothel-Houſes*, debauch and benumn our Spirits, but let us with the Fowler exhilerate our Minds, refreſh our Bodies, & for a little Pains reap a great deal of Pleaſure & Satisfaction, whet our Appetites, and get Meat too for them.

Now then according to my propoſed Method, let us firſt examine *Where* to find our Game? that is, The *Haunts of Fowl*, whether *Land* or *Water* Fowle; by which two Characters I diſtinguiſh them, becauſe of their Variety and Multiplicity.

The *greater Fowle*, or thoſe who *divide the Foot*, reſide by ſhallow Rivers ſides, Brooks and Plaſhes of Water; and in low and boggy places, and ſedgie, Mariſh, rotten Grounds. They alſo delight in the dry parts of drowned Fens, overgrown with long Reeds Ruſhes and Sedges; as likewiſe in half

Fen

drowned Moors, hollow Vales of Downs, Heaths, &c. Where obſcurely they may lurk under the Shelter of Hedges, Hills, Buſhes, &c.

The *Leſſer*, or Web-footed, *Fowle*, allwayes haunt drowned Fens, as likewiſe the main ſtreams of Rivers not ſubject to Freeze, the deeper and broader, the better; (tho of theſe the *Wild-Gooſe* and *Barnacle*, if they cannot ſound the depth, and reach the Ouze, change their Reſidence for ſhallow places, and delight in Green-Winter-Corn, eſpecially if the Lands ends have Water about them:) *Small Fowle* alſo frequent hugely little Brooks, Ponds, drowned Meadows, Paſtures, Moors, Plaſhes, Meres, Loughs, and Lakes, ſtored with unfrequented Iſlands, Shrubs, &c.

*How to take all manner of Fowl or Birds.*

For taking the firſt (I mean the greater *Fowle*) with *Nets*, obſerve in general this: Come two hours before their feeding hours, Morning and Evening; and ſpreading your Net on the Ground ſmooth and flat, ſtake the two lower ends firm, and let the upper ends be exten-

extended on the long Cord; of which the further end muſt be faſtned to the ground, three Fathom from the Net, the ſtake in a direct Line with the lower Verge of the Net; the other, ten or twelve fathoms long, have in your hand at the aforeſaid diſtance, and get ſome ſhelter of Art or Nature, to keep you from the curious and ſhie Eye of your Game; having your Net ſo ready that the leaſt pull may do your work, Strew'd over with Graſs as it lies to hide it: A live *Herne*, or ſome other Fowle lately taken, according to what you ſeek for, will be very requiſite for a *Stale*. And you will have ſport from the Dawning, till the Sun is about an hour high; but no longer; and from Sun-ſet till Twilight; theſe being their feeding times.

For the *ſmall* (Water) *Fowle*. Obſerve the Evening is beſt before Sun-ſet. Stake down your Nets on each ſide the River half a foot within the Water, the lower part ſo plumb'd as to ſink no further; the upper ſlantwiſe ſhoaling againſt, but not touching by two foot, the Water, and the Strings which bear up this upper ſide faſtned to ſmall yeilding ſticks prickt in the Bank, that

that as the Fowle ſtrike may ply to the Nets to entangle them. And thus lay your Nets (as many as you pleaſe) about twelve ſcore one from another, as the River or Brook will afford. And doubt not your ſucceſs. To expedite it however, a *Gun* fired three or four times in the *Fens* and *Plaſhes*, a good diſtance from your Nets, will affright and poſt them to your Snares; and ſo do at the *Rivers*, when you lay in the *Fens*. Thus much in general for *Nets*, I come next to *Bird-Lime*.

*Winter time* is the moſt proper for taking all manner of *Small Birds*, as flocking then promiſcuouſly together, *Larks*, *Lennets*, *Chaffinches*, *Goldfinches*, *Yellow-Hammers*, &c with this *Bird-lime*, made as afore-ſpoken; only additionally thus ordered. Put to a quarter of a pound of *Bird-lime*, an Ounce of freſh *Lard*, or *Capons-greaſe*, and let it gently melt together over the Fire, but not Boyl; then take a quantity of *Wheat-ears*, as you think your uſe ſhall require, and cut the ſtraw about a foot long beſides the Ears, and from the Ear *Lime* the ſtraw Six inches; the warmer it is, the leſs diſcernable it will be: Then to the *Field* adjacent,

carrying a bag of Chaff, and thresh'd Ears, ſcatter them twenty Yards wide, and ſtick the *lim'd Ears* (declining downwards) here, and there; Then traverſe the *Fields*, diſturb their *Haunts*, they will repair to your Snare, and pecking at the Ears, finding they ſtick to them, mount; and the *Lim'* ſtraws, lapping under their Wings, dead their flight, they cannot be diſengaged, but fall and be taken they muſt. Do not go near them, till they riſe of their own accord, and let not five or ſix entangled lead you to ſpoyl your Game, and incur the loſs of five or ſix dozen. *Barn-doors*, *Thatcht-Houſes*, and ſuch like places, are excellent too for the uſe of theſe *Lime-ſtraws*. *A Clap Net*, and *Lanthorn*, in a dark night rub'd at the Eaves of Houſes, is a common practice.

*Lime-Twigs*, is another Expedient for taking of Great *Fowle*, being Rods that are long, ſmall, ſtraight, and pliable the upper part (apt to play to and fro) being beſmeared with *Bird-lime* warm. Thus to be uſed, Obſerve the Haunt of the *Fowle*, have a *Stale*, (a living Fowle of the ſame kind you would take) and croſs pricking your Rods, one in to

to, and another againſt the Wind ſloping, a foot diſtant one from the other, pin down your *Stal*, ſome diſtance from them, tying ſome ſmall ſtring to him, to pull and make him flutter to allure the *Foule* down. If any be caught, do not run preſently upon them, their fluttering will encreaſe your Game. A well taught *Spaniel* is not amiſs to retake thoſe that are entangled, and yet flutter away. Thus likewiſe for the *Water*, conſult the Rivers depth, and let your Rods be proportionable; what is *Limed* of them being above the Water, and a *Mallard*, &c. as a *Stale* placed here and there, as aforeſaid. You need not wait on them, but three times a day viſit them, and ſee your *Game*; if you miſs any Rods (therefore know their Number) ſome Fowle entangled is got away with it, into ſome Hole, *&c.* and here your *Spaniel* will be ſerviceable to find him.

For *Small-Birds*, a *Lime-buſh* is beſt; thus, Cut down a great Bough of a *Birch*, or *Willow-Tree*, trim it clean, and *Lime* it handſomely, within four fingers of the bottom: Place this *Buſh* ſo ordered, in ſome quick-ſet, or dead

*Hedge*, in *Spring* time: In *Harveſt*, or *Summer*, in *Groves*, *Buſhes*, *Hedges*, *Fruit-Trees*, *Flax*, and *Hemp-Lands*: In *Winter*, about *Houſes*, *Hovells*, *Barns*, *Stacks*, &c. A *Bird-Call* is here alſo neceſſary, or your own induſtrious skill in the Notes of ſeveral Birds. *Lime-twigs* are likewiſe uſed, ſtuck on *Hemp-cocks*, which take vaſt Numbers of *Lennets*, and *Green-Birds*, that love that *Diet*. An *Owle* placed near your *Lime-twigs*, is likewiſe an Excellent *Stale*, for being perſecuted by all other *Birds*, they flock about him, and dye with Hatred; I mean, being taken by you, in their eager, and malicious Perſecution of poor *Tom*. Some have Natural, others Artificial *Owles*, and with either fear not Succeſs. And thus you may do, in any particular *Game*, with your *Twigs*, and *Stale* of the ſame kind, as, *Snipes*, *Felfares*, *Pigeons*, &c.

And here I muſt not forget the *Farmers* Advantage, to deſtroy his *Corn*-deſtroyers, *Rooks*, but give him this Advice: Take ſome thick *Brown-Paper*, divide a ſheet into Eight parts, and make them into the faſhion of *Sugar-Loaves*; *Lime* them a little in the inſide, and put ſome *Corn* in them (if in

*Ploughing*

*Ploughing* time, *Wormes*, and *Maggots*) lay *Three* or *Four Score* up and down the Land, under (if you can) ſome Clod, early, before feeding time: Be at ſome diſtance, and behold the enſuing Sport. Your *Pigeons*, *Rooks*, *Crows*, &c. comeing to pick out the *Corn* or *Worms*, the *Pyramidal-ſnare* hangs on their heads, they fly ſtraight upright, almoſt out of ſight, and as if ſome *Gun* in the Ayr had met with them, down they come tumbling (being ſpent) and become your Prey.

Thus much in general of taking all manner of *Fowle*, by *Net*, or *Lime*, I come next to know their beſt Seaſons, when to uſe them, and the firſt (the *Net*) is from the beginning of *May*, to the latter end of *October*; and the laſt (the *Lime*) in the *Winter* only, beginning from *November*, and ending at *May*, in which times, there being no Leaves, your *Lime-Buſhes*, and *Branches* of *Trees* are of one and the ſame Hue.

And becauſe Gentlemen who have *Fiſh-ponds*, wonder they looſe ſo many *Fiſh*, and are apt to Cenſure ſometimes undeſervedly their Neighbours, when it is the inſatiable *Hern*, that is the true cauſe: I ſhall next lay down the beſt and

moſt approved way of taking the great *Fiſh-devouring Herne*, whoſe *Haunt* having found, obſerve this Method to take him. Get three or four ſmall *Roaches*, or *Dace*, take a ſtrong *Hook*, (not too rank) with Wyre to it, and draw the Wyre juſt within the skin, from the ſide of the *Gills*, to the *Taile* of the ſaid *Fiſh*, and he will live four or five dayes, (if dead, the *Herne* will not touch it.) Then having a ſtrong Line, of a dark-*Green-Silk*, twiſted with Wyre, about three yards long, tye a round ſtone of a pound to it, and lay three or four ſuch hooks, but not too deep in the Water, out of the *Herne's* wading; and two or three Nights will anſwer your Expectation.

And here I thought to conclude this Diſcourſe of *Fowling*, but the young *Tyro* or *Beginner* in the Acqueſt of this Noble Art, pulls me back again, and whiſpers this Queſtion in my Ear, How to take *Pheaſants*, *Partridges*, &c. in particular, by either of the forementioned wayes, as, *Nets*, *Lime*, *Engine*, *Driving*, or *Setting*; becauſe of all *Fowl* for *Game*, theſe two are eſteemed as the moſt Gentile, and Profitable? I ſhall anſwer his Curioſity, and for his Inſtruction,

ſtruction, propoſe theſe enſuing Rules, though what I have ſaid in general of Great *Fowl* might ſuffice.

*The ſeverall wayes of taking* Pheaſants.

For to take *Pheaſants* with *Nets*, firſt find their *Haunts*, or *Coverts*, which are generally in thick, young, well-grown *Copſes*, ſolitary and untraced by Men or Cattle, and not in Old High *Woods*; and never in open *Fields*. Which having aſſured knowledge of, the next thing is to find out the *Eye*, or *Brood* of *Pheaſants*, wich according to the beſt Experience is thus. You muſt learn and underſtand the ſeveral Notes of a Natural *Pheaſant-Call*, and how uſefully to apply them. In the Morning juſt before, or at *Sun-riſing*, call them to feed, and ſo at *Sun-ſetting*: In the *Forenoon*, and *Afternoon*, your Note muſt be to Cluck them together to *Brood*, or to chide them for ſtraggling, or to notify ſome danger at hand.

Thus skilled in their *Notes*, and by the Darkneſs, Solitaryneſs, and ſtrong undergrowth of the place aſſured of their *Haunts*, cloſely lodge your ſelf, and ſoftly at firſt call; leſt being near

you, a loud *Note* affright them; and no Reply made, raiſe your *Note* gradually, to the higheſt; and if there be a *Pheaſant* in hearing, he will anſwer you, in as loud a *Note*. Be ſure it be Tunable. As ſoon as you are anſwered, creep nearer to it; if far off, and a ſingle *Fowl*, as you call, and approach, ſo will the *Pheaſant*. Having gotten ſight of her, on the *Ground*, or *Perch*, ceaſe calling, and with all ſilence poſſible, ſpread your *Net* conveniently, between the *Pheaſant*, and you, one end of the *Net* faſtned to the *Ground*, and the other end, hold by a long Line in your hand, by which you may pull it together, if ſtrained; then call again, and as you ſee the *Pheaſant* come under your *Net*, riſe and ſhew your ſelf, and affrighting her, ſhe will mount, and ſo is taken. Thus if on the contrary you have divers *Anſwers*, from ſeveral *Corners* of the *Coppice*, and you keep your place and not ſtir, they will come to your Call, and then having a pair of *Nets*, ſpread one on each ſide, and do as before. Your *Nets* muſt be made of *Green* or *Black* double-twin'd *Thread*, the *Meſh* about an inch ſquare, between *Knot*, and *Knot*, the

the whole *Net* about three *Fathom* long, and Seven *Foot* broad, verged with ſtrong ſmall Cord on each ſide and ends, to lye hollow and compaſs-wiſe.

The next way of taking *Pheaſant-Powts*, is by *Driving* thus. Having found the *Haunt* of an *Eye of Pheaſants*, known by the *Barrenneſs* of the place, *Mutings* and looſe Feathers, then in the little Pads and Wayes, like Sheep-tracks, they have made, place your Nets (taking the wind with you) a-croſs theſe Paths, ollow, looſe and circularly, the nether part fixt to the ground, and the upper ſide hollow, *&c.* as aforeſaid: Then to their *Haunt*, and there *call* them together, if ſcattered; then with a *Driver*, an Inſtrument like that of *Cloath-dreſſers*, rake gently the Buſhes and Boughs about you, the *Powts* will run, and ſtop and liſten; then give a nother rake, and ſo you will drive them like ſheep into your Nets: Obſerve in this *Secrecy*, *Time* and *Leiſure*, or you ſpoyl your ſport; *Secrecy* in concealing your ſelf from being ſeen by them; and *Time* and *Leiſure*, by not being too haſty.

Laſtly for taking *Pheaſants* with the *Lime-Buſh*, or Rods, order theſe, as I have before preſcribed; your Rods about twelve Inches long, and your Buſh containing not above eight Twigs, with a pretty long Handle, ſharpned to ſtick in the Ground, or Buſhes, Shrubs, *&c.* and let it be planted as near the *Pheaſants pearching Branch*, as may be. Place your Rods on the Ground, near the Buſh; which will help the Buſh; for when ſome are taken below by the Rods, they will ſcare up the others to get on the Buſhes to ſeek what's become of their Fellows, and there become your Prey themſelves. Thus provided, keep cloſe not to be diſcovered; out with your Call, and uſe it *Skilfully* and well, and you need not fear Game. Number the Rods you planted, and if any be miſſing, ſome *Pheaſant* is crept away with it, and here let your Spaniel be employed to ſerve you in finding out the laſt ſanctuary of the poor *Pheaſant*, thus ſhunning his inevitable Captivity and Death.

*For taking Partridge.*

As in all the foregoing Sports, the *Place* where to find them is our first Enquiry, so here (as you did of the *Pheasant*) you must first find the *Partridges Haunt*. Which is mostly in standing-Corn-Fields, where they breed; as likewise in Stubble after the Corn is cut, especially Wheat-stubble till it is trodden, and then they repair to Barley-Stubble, if fresh; and the Furrows amongst the Clots, Brambles and long Grass, are sometimes their lurking places, for Twenty and upward in a Covy. In the *Winter* in up-land Meadows, in the dead Grass or Fog under Hedges, among Mole-Hills; or under the Roots of Trees, *&c.* Various and uncertain are their *Haunts*. And tho some by the *Eye*, by distinguishing their Colour from the ground, others by the *Ear*, by hearing the Cock call earnestly the Hen, and the Hens answering, and chattering with Joy at meeting, do find *Partridge*; yet the best, easiest and safest way of finding them is (as you do the *Pheasant*) by the

the Call or Pipe; applying your Notes ſeaſonable, as before preſcribed; and they will come near to you, and you may count their Numbers, and to your ſport.

Surround your Covy, prepare your Nets, and pricking a ſtick faſt in the ground, tye the one end to it, and let your Nets fall as you walk briskly round without ſtopping, and cover the *Partridge*; then ruſh in upon them to frighten them, and as they riſe they are taken.

For taking them with *Bird-Lime*, thus. Call firſt near the *Haunt*; if anſwered, ſtick about your *Lime-Straws* (of which I have ſpoken before) a-croſs in ranks two or three Lands, at ſome diſtance from you: then call again, and as they approach you, they are intercepted by the Straws; and to your Prey. This way is uſed moſt ſucceſsfully in Stubble-Fields, from *Auguſt* to *September*: And Rods in Woods, Paſtures, *&c.* as for the *Pheaſant*.

But laſtly, above all (to omit all others) the moſt pleaſant way of taking Partridge is with a *Setting-Dog* (of which I have ſpoken before and refer you thither) who having ſet them, (known by the

the already mentioned ſigns) uſe your Net, as you have heard juſt now: And by theſe Rules and Method, the *Railes*, *Quailes*, *Moorpootes*, *&c.* are to be taken; and are for *Hawks* flight too. And here I muſt make an end of the moſt material part of *Fowling*.

For as for treating of all manner of *Singing Birds*, their *Taking*, which in general hath been before obſerved, their *Preſerving* and *Keeping*, their *Natural Breeding* and *Feeding*, is a Work of ſuch common Obſervation, and ſo differing from the Deſign of this Treatiſe of *Violent* and *Brisk Exerciſes*, that omitting it altogether here, ſhall refer you to the Venders of them, whom you may meet with in every Street, and furniſh your ſelf at eaſy rates; and are indeed but *Voces & præterea Nihil*.

Thus much for *Fowling*.

# Of Fishing.

SO *Ancient*, so *Innocent*, so *Vertuous*, and so *Useful* is this Recreation, that all the foregoing Divertisements, must needs give place to this, and however (inadvertently) it comes in here, challenges a Preference, and Acceptance before any Pleasure can by the heart of Man be desired. As for its *Antiquity* some attribute its Knowledge to *Belus* Son of *Nimrod*, who first invented all Vertuous Sports; others to *Seth* and his Sons, he having left it on brazen Pillars engraven with indelible Characters not to be obliterated by the ensuing Flood. *Job* makes mention of Fishing, who Lived as may be supposed before *Moses*; nor is it questionable, whether the illustrious Patriarchs used not this Recreation. Certain it is, there were many *Fishermen* before *Christs* Coming, whose sole Dependance was on this Innocent Art. *Innocent* indeed and harmless, when the Lamb of God himself *recommended* it (as I may say) as such, by his Divine Call

Call of four *Fishermen*, to be his Disciples, and by distinguishing & dignifying them with the greatest *Intimacy* with himself, and chiefest place in the *Apostolical Catalogue*; and by the Inspiration of his Spirit ennobled their Function; he made them Eminent *Fishers of men*. Nay, at the expence of a *Miracle*, he shewed the *Lawful Use* of Fishing, when the mouth of *Peter's* Fish he commanded him to take, was the *Tribute-Money's Purse*. And why our Saviour made his first Election of Fishermen, before others, this may be the undoubted Reason: Because he knew such men were naturally of more Contemplative and Serene Minds, of more Calme, Peaceable, and sweet Dispositions; And let me add too in the next place, because it is the School of Vertue (as I may call it) wherein the Primitive Christian Vertues are learnt and exercised. *Patience* is the immediate Vertue wherewith the *Angler* is endued, without which the Pleasure doth no longer exist; and attended with her three Sisters compleat his Delight. For *Justice* directs him to the due Place of Sport, where he may freely exercise his Art, without Injury or Incivility to his Neighbours: *Temperance* prescribes a

*Measure*

*Measure* to the Action, and moderates and rules the Affections. And lastly *Fortitude* encourages and strengthens his mind, to support the Labour and undergo with Perseverance all Disappointments, excludes *Passion* (incident to other Recreations,) at the loss of a Hook, or (perhaps that he never had) a Fish. It makes him not fear Wind nor Weather, nor is his delight sowered at last with *Melancholy* and Vexation; but tho the Anglers Reward is but a little Fish, for a great deal of Pains, the Contentment and Satisfaction is above that. Finally the *Usefulness* of it is apparently great; for the cherishing the Body, and cheering the Mind, for diverting Sadness, and calming unquiet Thoughts, for moderating Passions and procuring Contentedness, and begetting Peace and Patience in those that profess and practise it. It has been the Recreation of Gods Saints, and Holy Fathers; and of many Worthy and Reverend Divines, this hath been and is now their beloved Pastime. And so I shall conclude this *Encomium* of Fishing; Volumes may be written in its praise (in which I am something wanting in the other foregoing Sports, this claiming it as its just due above the rest)

but

but I long to tell you *How*, *When* and *Where*, you may taste its Delight.

It hath been the Method of this whole Treatise, to divide the several distinct Heads of each Recreation into three Parts, to render the Observations and Rules the more plain and easy, for the prosecuting the Recreation we treat of.

1. *What* it is we pursue.

2. *Where* and *When* to find that we would delight our selves in.

3. *With what* proper *Mediums* or Measures we may obtain the desired Effects of our endeavours therein. And in this delightful Scene of Pastime, we now treat of, Fishing, so full of Variety and Choice, I shall observe the same Method.

First then, *What* we pursue is Fish, distinguished according to their sundry kinds by these following *Names*.

The *Barbel*, *Breame*, *Bleak*, *Bulhead*, or Millers-Thumb; *Chevin*, *Char*, *Chub*, *Carp*; *Dace*, *Dare*; *Eel*; *Flounder*; *Grayling*, *Gudgeon*, *Guiniad*; *Loach*; *Minnow*; *Pope* or *Pike*, *Pearch*; *Rud*, *Roach*; *Sticklebag* or Bansticle, *Salmon*, *Shad*, *Snant*; *Tench*, *Torcoth*, *Trout*,

*Trout*, *Thwait*, and *Umber*. All these Alphabetically thus named are the different sorts of Fish, in taking which the Angler commonly exercises his Art. We come next, *Where* to find them.

I. To know the *Haunts* and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found, is the most Material thing the Angler ought to be instructed in, lest he vainly prepare *how to take* them, and preposterously seek *here to find* that he prepared for. To prevent which you are first to understand, That as the Season of the Year is, so *Fish* change their places: In *Summer*, some keep near the Top, others the bottom of the Waters. In *Winter*, all *Fish* in general resort to deep Waters. But more particularly,

The *Barbel*, *Roach*, *Dace*, and *Ruff*, covet most *Sandy*, *Gravelly Ground*, the deepest part of the *River*, and the shadows of *Trees*.

*Perch*, *Pike*, and *Chub*, delight in a *Clay*, and *Ouzie Ground*: The *Bream* chooseth the middle of the *River*, in a gentle not too rapid Stream: The *Pike* prefereth still Waters, full of *Fry*, and absconding himself amongst *Bull-Rushes*,

*Rushes*, *Water-docks*, or under *Bushes*, that under these shelters he may more securely surprize and seize his Prey: The *Chub* too chooses the same Ground, large Rivers and Streams, and is rarely destitute of some Tree to cover and shade him.

*Carp*, *Tench* and *Eel*, frequent foul muddy still Waters. The *greatest Eels* lurk under Stones, or Roots; the *smallest* ones are found in all sorts of Rivers or Soyls: The *Carp* is for the deepest stillest part of Pond or River, and so is the *Tench*, and both delight in green Weeds.

*Pearch* delighteth in gentle Streams of a reasonable Depth, not too shallow; close by a Hollow Bank is their common Sanctuary.

*Gudgeon* covets Sandy, Gravelly, Gentle Streams, and smaller Rivers; not so much abounding in Brooks. He bites best in Spring, till they spawn, and a little after till *Wasp* time.

The *Salmon* delights in large swift Rivers, which ebb and flow; and are there plentifully to be found: As likewise Rocky and Weedy Rivers. But in the latter end of the Year he is to be found high up in the Country, in swift and

and violent Cataracts, coming thither to spawn.

The *Trout* loves small swift purling Brooks or Rivers, that run upon Stones or Gravel, and in the swiftest deepest part of them, getteth behind some Stone-Block and there feeds. He delights in a Point of a River where the Water comes Whirling like the Eddy, to catch what the Stream brings down, especially if he has the Shade of a Tree: He hugely delights to lurk under some hollow Bank or Stone; seldom among Weeds.

*Shad*, *Thwait*, *Plaice*, *Peel*, *Mullet*, *Suant* and *Flownder*, covet chiefly to be in or near the Salt or Brackish Waters, which ebb and flow: The last, *viz.* the *Flownder*, have been taken in fresh Rivers, as coveting Sand and Gravel, deep gentle streams, near Banks, *&c.*

Lastly the *Umber* affects Marly Clay Ground, clear and swift Streams, far from the Sea; the greatest Plenty of these Fish is found in *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire*.

Thus much for the *Haunts* of Fish; I come next to know *When* is the most *seasonable time* to catch them; which before I speak to, let him that would become a compleat

compleat Angler, take this Rule. That he obſerve narrowly what Pond or River ſoever he fiſheth in, whether it be ſlimy, muddy, ſtoney or gravelly; whether of a ſwift or ſlow Motion; As likewiſe that he know the Nature of each Fiſh, and what Baits are moſt proper for every kind: Not to let his Knowledg be circumſcribed to one or two particular Rivers, whither he is invited to Angle and take his Obſervations by the Vicinity of his Houſe; but to let his Knowledge be *general*, and conſequently his Sport will be ſo too. His Ignorance otherwiſe will oblige him to be a Spectator in another River, when his Excellency is confined to that only experienced one in or near his own Pariſh or Houſe. But to proceed,

II. To underſtand the beſt *Time when* to Angle in, We muſt firſt conſider Affirmatively, when moſt *Seaſonable*: Or, 2. Negatively, when *Unſeaſonable*.

1. *Seaſonable* Angling is, When the Weather is calme, ſerene and clear; tho the Cool cloudy Weather in Summer

mer is to be preferred, provided the Wind blow not too boistrously, to hinder your easy Guiding your Tools; In the hottest Months the cooler the better.

2. When a Violent shower hath disturbed the Water and mudded it, then with a *Red Worm*, Angle in the Stream at the ground.

3. A little before Fish spawn, when they repair to Gravely Fords to rub and looſen their full Bellies; they bite freely.

4. From Sun-rising till eight of the Clock in the Morning, and from four in the Afternoon till night for *Carp* and *Tench*. In *June* and *July*, *Carps* shew themselves on the very rim of the Water, then Fish with a *Lob-Worm*, as you would with a Natural Flye. But be sure to keep out of sight.

5. In *March*, *April*, and *September*, and all *Winter*, when the Air is clear, serene and warm. And after a showre of Rain, which hath only beaten the *Gnats*, and *Flies* into the *River*, without muddying. The two first mentioned Months with *May*, and part of *June*, are most proper for the *Fly*; *Nine* in the Morning, and *Three* a Clock in the After-

Afternoon, is the best time; as likewise, when the *Gnats* play much in a warm Evening.

6. In a *Cloudy*, and *Windy* day, after a *Moon-shine* clear Night, for the brightness of the Night (through fear) making them abstain from feeding, and the Gloomness of the Day emboldening and rendering them (through Hunger) sharp, and eager upon food, they bite then freely.

7. *Lastly*, At the opening of *Milldams* or *Sluces*, you will find *Trouts*, &c. come forth seeking food, brought down by the Water. We come next to demonstrate the time not proper, *i. e.*

2. *Unseasonable* Angling in short is, When the Earth is parched, and scorched with Vehement *Heat*, and *Drought*; benummed and frozen with *Cold*, *Frost*, and *Snow*; or refrigerated with Spring *Hoar-Frosts*; or blasted with the sharp, bitter, nipping, *North*, or *East* Winds: Or when blustring *Boreas* disorders your well guiding your Tackling; or the *Sheep-shearers Washings* glutted the *Fish*, and anticipated your *Bait*; when the withdrawing of your sport, foretells a Storm, and advises you to some shelter; or Lastly, when the night proves

proves Dark, and Cloudy, you need not trouble your self the next day, 'tis to no purpose, &c.

Thus much shall suffice for the two first Parts I proposed to treat of, *viz.* What we seek after in this Recreation, and Where, and When to find it; I come next to speak of the several *Implements*, and *Tackling* we ought to be provided with, for the prosecuting the same; and then to our Sport.

III. For providing *Stocks*, the best time is the Winter *Solstice*, when the Sap is in the Roots of Trees, and their Leaves gone. It is improper after *January*, the Sap then ascending into the Trunk, and expanding it self over all the Branches. See that your Stocks be *Taper-grown*, and your Tops of the best *Ground-Hazle*, that can be had, smooth, slender, and straight, of an Ell-long, pliant, and bending; and yet of a strength, that a reasonable jerk cannot break it, but it will return to its first straightness; lest otherwise you endanger your Line. Keep them two full years, before you use them; having preserved them from Worm-eating, or Rotting, by thrice a year rubbing

bing and chaffing them well with Butter (if sweet) or Linsed or Sallet-Oyl; and if Bored, Oyl poured into the Holes, and bathed four and twenty houres in it, and then thrown out again, will exceedingly preserve them.

But why should I further trouble my self with prescribing any Rules for the ordering the Angle-Rod, since every Cane-shop in *London* will furnish us at an easy rate, with Rods of Cane, that shall suit with the sport we designe; the usual Objection of their *Colour* and Stiffness being taken away, the first by covering it with Parchment or thin Leather, dyed as you please; and the other by the length and strength of the Top, being as before.

The next thing we come to prepare is the *Line*, which though easy, yet admits of some Rule; wherefore to make it neat, handsome and strong, twist the Hair you make it of *even*, having seen if the Hair be of an equal bigness; then steep your Line in Water, to see if the Hairs shrink, if so, you must twist them over again. The *Colour* of the Hair is best of *Sorrel*, *White* and *Grey*; Sorrel for muddy boggy Rivers, and the two last for clear Waters.

Nor is the *Pale watry green* contemptible, dyed thus: Take a pint of strong *Ale*, half a pound of *Soot*, a little of the Juice of *Walnut-Leaves* and *Allum*; Boyle these together in a Pipkin half an hour, take it off, and when 'tis cold, put in your Hair. In making your Line of Hair mix not Silk; but either all Hair, or all Silk; as likewise distinguish the Line for the Ground Angle, and that for the Fly-Rod, the last must be stronger than the first; in that for the Artificial Fly, making the uppermost Link twenty Hairs long, less in the next, and so less till you come to the Fly. Lastly at each end of your Line make a Loop (called a *Bow*) the one *Larger*, to fasten to, and take it from the top of your Rod, and the other *Lesser* to hang your Hook-line on.

Your *Hook* comes next, and requires your Care, That it be Long in the shank, something Round in compass, the point straight and even, and bending in the shank. Set on your Hook with strong small Silk, laying your Hair on the inside of the Hook.

Your *Flote* challenges divers wayes of making. Some using *Muscovy* Duck-quills for still Waters. Others the best

best sound Cork without flaws or holes, bored through with a hot Iron, and a Quill of a fit proportion put into it; then pared into a pyramidal Form, or in the fashion of a small Peare, to what bigness you please, and ground smooth with a Grindstone or Pumice; this is best for strong Streams.

In fine, *To plum the Ground*, get a *Carbine* Bullet bored through, and in a strong twist hanged on your *Hook* or Rod. To sharpen your *Hook*, carry a a little *Whetstone*. To carry your several Utensils without incommoding your Tackle, have several *Partitions* of Parchment. And in short the Ingenious Angler will not be unprovided of his *Bob* and *Palmer*; his *Boxes* of all sizes for his *Hooks*, *Corks*, *Silk*, *Thread*, *Flies*, *Lead*, &c. His *Linnen* and *Woollen Bait-Bags*; His splinted *Osier light Pannier*; And lastly his *Landing Hook*, with a Screw at the end to screw it into the socket of a Pole, & stricken into the Fish, to draw it to Land: To which socket, a Hook to cut up the Weeds, and another to pull out Wood, may be fastned.

But all these Implements I have described, serve to no purpose, if we do not observe to have the *Agents* and Ef-

fecters of our Pastime in store, I mean proper *Baits* and Inticements to take your Fish. Which branch themselves into three Kinds.

First, The *Life-baits*, which are all kind of *Worms*, *Redworm*, *Maggot*, *Dors*, *Froggs*, *Bobb*, *Brown-Flies*, *Grashoppers*, *Hornets*, *Wasps*, *Bees*, *Snails*, small *Roaches*, *Bleak*, *Gudgeon*, or *Loaches*.

Secondly, *Artificial living Baits*, of *Flyes* of all sorts and shapes, made about your Hooks with Silk and Feathers, at all times seasonable, especially in blustering Weather.

Lastly, *Dead Baits*, Pasts of all maings, Wasps dryed or undryed, clotted *Sheeps-blood*, *Cheese*, *Bramble-berries*, *Corn*, *Seeds*, *Cherries*, &c. The two first good in *May*, *June* and *July*, the two next in *April*; and the last in the *Fall* of the Leaf.

## *Of Flies.*

Of *Natural* Flies there are innumerable, and therefore it cannot be expected I can particularize all; but some of their Names I shall nominate, *viz.* The *Dun-Fly*, *Red-Fly*, *May-Fly*, *Tawny-Fly*, *Moor-Fly*, *Shell-Fly*, *Flag-Fly*, *Vine-Fly*,

*Fly*, *Cloudy* or *Blackish-Fly*, *Canker-Flies*, *Bear-Flies*, *Caterpillars*, and thousands more, differing according to the Soiles, Rivers or Plants.

*Artificial Flies*, are made by the ingenious Angler, according to Art, in shape, colour and proportion like the Natural Fly, of *Fur*, *Wool*, *Silk*, *Feathers*, &c. To delineate which I must confess my self not so accurate and skilful a Painter, nor can any Pen-drawing illustrate their Various Colours so, as to direct their Artificial Counterfeit; Nature will help him in this by Observation, curiously Flourishng their several Orient and bright Colours, after which they take their names, as before said: And therefore to furnish your self with both Natural and Artificial *Flyes*, repair in the morning to the River, and with a Rod beat the Bushes that hang over the Water, and take your Choice; This is a Rule whereby you may know by their Number what *Fly* the Fish affect most, and accordingly to use it; taking with you these following Directions.

1. Observe to Angle with the Artificial *Fly* in Rivers disturbed somewhat by Rain, or in a Cloudy day, the

Wind blowing gently: If the Wind be not ſo high, but you may well guide your Tackle, in plain Deeps is to be found the beſt Fiſh, and beſt Sport: If ſmall Wind breeze, in ſwift ſtreams is beſt Angling: Be ſure to keep your *Fly* in perpetual ſlow motion; and obſerve that the Weather ſuit the Colour of your *Fly*, as the light Colour'd in a Clear day, the Darkiſh in a dark, *&c.* As likewiſe according to the Waters Complexions, have your Fly ſuitable.

2. Let your Line be twice as long as your Rod: Keep as far as you can from the Waterſide, the Sun on your back; In caſting your Fly, let that fall firſt; your Line not touching the Water.

3. Have a nimble Eye, and active quick Hand to ſtrike preſently upon the riſing of the Fiſh, leaſt finding his miſtake he ſpew out the Hook.

4. In ſlow Rivers caſt your Fly croſs them, let it ſink a little, draw it back gently, without breaking or circling the the Water; let the Fly float with the Current, and you will not fail of excellent Sport.

5. Ob-

5. Observe to let the Wings of your *Salmon-Flys* to be one behind another, whether two or four, and they and the Tail long, and of the finest gaudiest Colours you can choose.

*Lastly*, In clear Rivers a small *Fly* with slender Wings is best, and in muddied Rivers a Fly of a more than Ordinary large Body.

Thus much for Flies, I come next to that I called *Dead-Baits*, and shall begin with the several Wayes of making Pastes.

## *Of Pastes.*

1. Beat in a Mortar the Leg of a young *Coney* (Vulgarly called the *Almond*) or of a Whelp or Catling, and a quantity of Virgins Wax and *Sheeps* suet, till they are incorporated, and temper them with clarified *Honey* into Paste.

2. *Sheeps* Blood, *Cheese*, fine *Manchet* and clarified *Honey* tempered as before.

3. *Sheeps*-Kidney-Suet, *Cheese*, fine Flower, with clarified *Honey* tempered.

4. *Cherries*, *Sheeps* Blood, *Saffron* and fine *Manchet* made into a Paste.

5. Beat into a Paste; the fattest Old *Cheese*, the strongest *Rennet* can be got, fine *Wheat-flower* and *Annis-seed* Water: If for a *Chub* you make the Paste, put a little rafty *Bacon*.

Lastly, *Mutton*-Kidney Suet, and *Turmerick* reduced to a fine Powder, the fattest old *Cheese* and strongest *Rennet*, wrought to a Paste, adding *Turmerick*, till the Paste be of a curious Yellow; and is excellent and approved for *Chevin*.

All which Pastes when you use them, that you may have the desired Effects of your Pains infallibly follow, anoint your Bait with this Confection: Take the Oyl of *Aspray*, *Coculus Indiæ*, and *Assa fœtida* beaten, and mix with it as much Life-*Honey*; then dissolve them in the Oyle of *Polypody*, and keep it in a close Glass for your use. And that your Paste may not wash off your Hook, beat Cotten-Wool or Flax into it.

*Of keeping Baits.*

For the keeping and preserving all quick Baits, you must keep them separately as they are several, not altogether; and feed them with that they most delight in; as for instance, in short:

The *Red-Worm*, must be kept in a bag of Red Cloth, with a handful of chopt *Fennel*, mixt with half so much fresh, black and fertile Mould, will scoure and preserve them: All other Worms, with the Leaves of Trees they are bred on, renewing them often in a day. Only the *Cad-bait*, *Bob* and *Canker*, &c. must be kept in the same things you find them.

The great *White Maggots*, keep them in Sheeps-Tallow, or little bits of a beasts Liver; and to scoure them, hang them warm in a bag of Blanketing with Sand.

The *Frogs* and *Grashoppers*, in wet Moss and long Grass, frequently moistned; and when used, the Legs of the first, and the Wings of the other must be cut close off.

The *Flies* use them as you take them. Only the *Wasps*, *Hornets* and *Humble-Bee*, must be dryed in an Oven, their heads dipt in Sheeps blood, and dryed again, may be kept in a Box for use.

Thus much shall suffice for the Anglers Tools and Baits, I shall now lead him to his Sport, having first Clad himself with all inward and outward Ornaments.

*Inward*, In having his Mind cloathed with these Qualifications, *viz.*

1. *Learning*, throughly to understand his Art, and skilfully argue and dispute its Excellency, *&c*,

2. *Faith*, to enjoy the Benefit of his Expectation.

3. *Love*, to his Pleasure, not thinking it irksom and tedious, to his Neighbour, in not offending him.

4. *Patience*, In not excruciating himself for Accidents of Losses, *&c.*

5. *Humility*, in wetting himself, lying down, kneeling, *&c.* as Occasion requires.

6. *Liberality*, in dispencing to others the Fruits of his Labour.

*Outward*, In cloathing his body with plain and comely Apparel, of sad dark Colours,

Colours, as sad grayes, tawny, purple, hair or Musk Colour. Warm and and well lined, to prevent the Evils which the Coldness of the Air, or Moistness of the Water may produce.

And now thus equipt let us walk to the Rivers side, there give me leave to direct you in the *Measures* you must take and observe, for the obtaining the End of what all our forementioned Preparations aime at; I mean the Catching those sundry kinds of Fish I enumerated at the begining of this Discourse; and observing that first method, I shall Alphabetically describe, what Baits are most Proper for taking them, and How to use them.

To begin then with the *Barbel*. The best time for Angling for this Fish is at the latter end of *May*, *June*, *July*, and beginning of *August*, in his Haunts aforementioned; and the best Bait (omiting others) is the well-scoured *Lob-Worm* (being of a curious cleanly Palate as well as shape) or Cheese steept an hour or two in clarified Hōney. He is a subtile Fish, extraordinary strong, and dogged to be dealt with, and therefore be sure to have your Rod and Line strong and long

long, or you may endanger to break it.

The *Breame* is next in order; The moſt ſeaſonable time to Angle for him is from St. *James* tide till *Bartholomew* tide. He ſpawneth in *June* or begining of *July*; is eaſily taken, as falling on his ſide after one or two gentle turnes, and ſo drawn eaſily to Land. The beſt Bait for him is that (moſt delightful to him) *Red-Worme* (found in Commons & *Chalky* Grounds after Rain) at the root of a great *Dock*, wrapt up in a round Clue. He loves alſo Paſte, Flag-Wormes, Waſps, Green-Flies, Butter-Flies, and a Graſs-hopper, without Leggs.

Bait your Ground the night before with groſs-ground Malt, boiled and ſtrained, and then in the morning with the Red-Worm, bait your Hook, and plumbing your Ground within half an Inch, Fiſh.

The *Bleak*, an eager Fiſh, is caught with all ſorts of Worms bred on Trees or Herbs, alſo with *Flies*, *Cad-bait*, *Bobs*, *Paſte*, *Sheeps-Blood*, *White Snails*, *Waſps*, *Gnats*, &c. In a warm clear day the ſmall Flye at the rim of the Water

is

is best; In a Cloudy day, *Gentles* or *Cadis* two foot under the Water.

The *Bull-head* or *Millers-thumb*, being Childrens Recreation, I shall speak little of, only being serviceable for Baits, I shall only say he is easily taken with a small Worm, being lazie and simple, and will swallow any thing; and the *Minnow*, *Loach*, and *Banstickle* being of the same diet, I place here too.

The *Chevin*, loveth all sorts of *Worms*, *Flies*, *Cheese*, *Grain*, and *Black Worms*, their Bellies being slit, that the White may be seen: And very much delighteth in the *Pith* of an *Oxes back*, the tough outward skin being carefully taken off, without breaking the inward tender skin. In the Morning early angle for *Chevin*, with a *Snail*; in the heat of the day, with some other Bait; in the afternoon with the *Fly*; the great *Moth*, with a great Head, yellow Body, and white-ish Wings, usually found in *Gardens*, about the Evening: The larger the *Chevin*, the sooner taken; loving his Bait large, and variety on a Hook.

The *Char* is a *Lancashire Fish*, found in a *Mere*, called *Winander-Mere* in that *County*, the largest in *England*; and being

ing to be found no where elſe, I ſhall not lead my *London* Angler thither to teach him to take it.

The *Chub*, called by ſome a *Cheven*, by others a *Villain*, is a *Fiſh* of no rare Meat; however, is good for a young Angler, and is thus to be taken: Bait your hook with a *Graſs-hopper*, find the Hole where he lies, accompanied in a hot-day, with twenty or more, floating almoſt on the very ſuperficies of the Water; chooſe which you think beſt, and faireſt, and drop your Hook ſome two foot before him, and he will bite at it greedily, and cannot break hold with his *Leather Mouth*; let him play and tire, leſt you break your Line. If you cannot get a *Graſs-hopper*, then any *Worm*, or *Fly* you will. In cold Weather, fiſh for him near the Bottom, and the *Humble-Bee* is the beſt Bait. Some appropriate Baits according to the Month, but I ſhall Omit that; The *Chub* (being beſt and in his Prime in the Winter, and then excellent meat Baked) a Paſte made of *Cheeſe*, and *Turpentine*, is the only Bait to take him.

The *Carp* is ſubtle, and full of Policy, will never bite in Cold Weather, but

but in Hot you cannot be too Early, or too Late. In *March*, he ſeldome refuſeth the *Red-Worme*, in *June* the *Cadice*, and the three next *Months* the *Graſs-hopper*: Paſtes that are ſweet, of which I have ſpoken before, are very delightfull to *Carps*: And eſpecially; if you Bait your ground two or three dayes before you angle, with *Pellets* of courſe Paſte, *Chickens-guts*, *Garbage*, &c. *Gentles* anointed, and a Piece of *Scarlet* dipt in *Honey*, put them on the Hook, is an approved way.

The *Dace*, *Dare*, *Rudd*, and *Roach*, being much of a kind, and feeding, I ſhall put together, and are eaſily taken with ſmall *Worms*, *Bobs*, *Cadbaits*, *Flies*, *ſheeps-Blood*, all ſorts of *Worms*, bred on *Trees* or *Herbs*, *Paſte*, *Waſps*, *Gnats*, *Lipberries*, &c. The Heads of the *Waſps*, being dipt in Blood, is good for *Dace*, and *Dare*; as is likewiſe the *Ant-flie*.

The *Eel*, takes great *Red-worms*, *Beef*, *Waſps*, *Guts* of Fowl, or Fiſh, *Menow*, ſmall *Roaches* are good Bait for Night Hooks; the Hooks being in the Mouth of the *Fiſh*. Now becauſe this is very delightfull to moſt, I ſhall preſcribe three wayes of taking them, as are moſt

full

full of Pleaſure. The firſt way is called, *Sniggling*, or *Broggling* for *Eels*, thus: Take a ſtrong Line and Hook, baited with a *Lob*, or *Garden-Worm*, and obſerving where *Eels* lurk in the day time, with a ſtick forked at the Top, gently put your Bait into the Hole, and if there be any *Eels* there, you will not fail of a Bite, of as large *Eels* as can be had, but pull not too hard leſt you ſpoyl all. The ſecond is called *Bobbing*, which is thus done: Take ſome large well ſcowred *Lobs*, and with a Needle, run ſome ſtrong twiſted *Silk* through them, from end to end, ſo many as are enough to wrap about a Board near a dozen times; tye them faſt with the two ends of the *Silk* to hang in ſo many Hanks; then faſten all to a ſtrong Cord, and a handfull above the *Worms* faſten a *Plumb* of three quarters of a pound, and your Cord to a ſtrong *Pole*, and in muddy Waters, you may *Fiſh*, and find the *Eels* tug luſtily, and when you think they have ſwallowed them, draw up your Line, and a-ſhore with them. *Laſtly*, the *Eel-Spear* made with four Teeth, jagged on both ſides, ſtricken into the Mud, on the bottom of a River, and if you chance to ſtrike where

where they lye, you infallibly take.

There is likewise an assured way of taking *Eels*, approved to excel any other, thus done: Take some Bottles of *Hay*, mixt with green *Osiers*, or *Willows*, Bait them with *Sheeps Guts*, or other *Beasts Garbage*, sink them down in the middle, to the bottom of your *Pond*, or by the *Bank-sides*, having fastned a Cord to the Bottles, that you may twitch them up at your pleasure, and all the best *Eels* will resort to them, and you may take abundance.

The *Flounder*, *Shad*, *Thwait*, *Suant*, and *Mullet*, are taken with *Red-Worms* of all sorts, *Wasps*, and *Gentles*.

The *Grayling* is next; In *Angling* for which, you must head your Hook upon the shank, with a very slender and narrow plate of *Lead*, that the Bait (a large *Grass-hopper*) may the more easily come over it; and at the point put a *Cadbait*, and keep the Bait in continual motion; not forgetting to pull off the *Grass-hoppers* Wings.

The *Gudgeon*, takes the smallest *Red-Worm*, *Wasps*, *Gentles*, and *Cadbaits*. When you *Fish* for him, stir up the *Sand* or *Gravel* with a *Pole*, which will make them gather thither, and bite more eagerly.

The

The *Guiniad*, I shall remit speaking to, only mentioning it in course, being no where found, but in a place called, *Pemble-Mere*, in which place they abound, as the River *Dee* does with *Salmon*.

The *Pope*, or *Ruff*, is excellent for a young *Angler*, bites greedily, and quantities may be taken, by Baiting the Ground with *Earth*, and your Hook with small Red *Worms*.

The *Pike*, loveth all sorts of Baits (unless the *Fly*) *Gudgeon*, *Dace*, *Roaches* and *Loaches*; and young *Frogs* in *Summer* time, of which the yellowest is best.

The *Pearch*, taketh all sorts of *Earth-worms*, especially the *Lob-worm*, and *Brandling*, well scowred, *Bobs*, *Oak-worms*, *Dors*, *Gentles*, *Cole-wort-worms*, *Wasps*, *Cadbaits*, and *Menow*, or a little *Frog*, the Hook being fastned through the skin of his Leg, towards the upper part of it. Be sure you give the *Pearch* time enough to pouch his Bait, before you strike.

The *Salmon*, is taken best with *Lob-worms*, scented with the Oyl of *Ivy-berries*, or the Oyl of *Polypody* of the *Oak* mixt with *Turpentine*: Or the well-scowred *Garden-worm*, is an excellent Bait

Bait: The *Salmon* bites best in *May*, *June*, and *July*, at three a *Clock* in the Afternoon, if the Water be clear, a little Wind stirring, especially near the *Sea*.

The *Tench*, is a great lover of large Red *Worms*, first dipt in *Tar*. As also all sorts of Paste, made up with strong scented *Oyls*, or *Tar*, or a Paste made up of Brown *Bread*, and *Honey*. He will bite too at a *Cad-worm*, *Lob-worm*, *Flag-worm*, green *Gentle*, *Cadbait*, *Marsh-worm*, or soft boil'd *Bread-grain*.

The *Torcoin*, being before mentioned, I only let you know, that he is only found in the Pool *Lirperis* in *Carnarvan-shire*; and leave you to the *Welchmens* description, both of him and his *Bait*.

The *Trout*, is fattest, and in his prime in *May*, and is caught with all sorts of *Worms*, especially *Brandlings*, commonly found in an Old *Dung-hill*, *Cow-dung*, *Horse-dung*, or *Tanners-bark*: Also with *Flies*, Natural and Artificial, with young *Frogs*, *Menow*, *Marsh*, *Dock* or *Flag-worms*; all sorts of *Cad-bait*, *Dors*, *Bobs*, *Palmers*, *Gentles*, *Wasps*, *Hornets*, &c. and with the *Catterpiller*, used according to the Rule before prescribed for the *Grayling*. *Lastly*

*Lastly*, The *Umber*, endeth our *Alphabet*, and *Discourse* of *Fishing* too, and gives me occasion to add no more, but that he is taken as the *Trout*, just now mentioned; And therefore now to your Sport: To assist your well effecting which, I have but this to add; Cast into your Haunts where you use to *Fish*, once in four or five dayes, soft boyled *Corn* (or oftner for *Carp*, and *Tench*) Also *Garbage*, *Beasts Livers*, chopt *Worms*, *Grains* steept in *Blood*, to attract them to the place; and to keep them together, throw in half a handfull of *Grains* of ground *Malt*: But in a stream, cast it above your Hook, that floating towards you may draw the Fish thither.

Before I conclude, I was afraid this discourse would have been imperfect, had not something been spoken of *Fish-ponds*, their Ordering, and Improving, that the private Gentleman may not be destitute of some appropriated place to himself, wherein he may Recreate himself in this excellent Pastime; great *Rivers* belonging either to the King, or to Lords of Mannours, whose Authorities and Jurisdictions must be kept inviolate, and excludes our Intrusion there.

Of

## Of Fish-ponds.

When you have a desire to dig a *Fish-pond*, coveting the several Advantages that do thence accrue to you, you must first of all consult, what *Grounds* are most fit and proper to be cast into a Pond, *viz*, Those which are *Marrishy*; or *Boggy*; or full of *Springs*, unfit for *Grazing*, or to be put to any profitable use besides. Of these the last, full of *springs*, will yield the best Water; that which is *Marshy* will feed Fish; and that which is *Boggy* is best for a Defence against Thieves.

Thus being furnished with a piece of Wast Ground, I now mentioned, let us now to work; And first draw by small Trenches all the Springs or moist Veines into one place, and so drain the rest of the Ground; then mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the ground in the Eye, tho it be the lowest in the true Level: Cut the Trench of your *Floodgate* so, that when the VVater is let out, it may have a swift Fall: On each side of which Trench drive in great Stakes of *Oak*, *Ash* or (which is best)

beſt) *Elme*, ſix foot long, and ſix Inches ſquare; place theſe in Rowes four foot diſtance one from another, as broad and wide from the *Floodgate* as you intend the Head of your Pond ſhall go: Now give us the Spade *Tom*, and fetch us the Pick-ax *Jack*, and to digging of our Pond; Dig it as big and large a Compaſs as the Ground will permit, throw your Earth amongſt the ſaid ſtakes, and ram it between them, hard and firm, till you have covered the ſtakes: Drive in as many new ones more beſides the heads of the firſt ſtakes, and ram more Earth above them too: Do thus with ſtakes above ſtakes till the head-ſides be of a convenient Height: Taking care, that the inſide of your Banks be ſmooth, even, hard and ſtrong, that you may not fear the wearing of the Earth off the ſtakes by any Current of the VVater.

Having thus digged about *eight foot deep*, that ſo it may carry about *ſix foot* VVater, pave all the *bottom* and the Banks of the Pond with large Sods of *Flot-Graſs*, laying them very cloſe together, pin them down faſt with ſmall ſtakes and windings: This Graſs is a great Feeder of Fiſh, and grows naturally

ly under VVater. Stake down to the bottom of one side of the Pond divers Bavens and Brush-VVood-Faggots, into which the Fish may cast their spawn, and preserve it: In another place lay Sods upon Sods, the grass sides together to nourish and breed *Eels*.

The Pond being thus made, let in the Water, and now observe to store it thus: Put your *Carp*, *Breame* and *Tench* by themselves: *Pike*, *Pearch*, *Eel* and *Tench* (the Fishes Physician) by themselves; & for Food of the greater Fishes, as well as Meat for your greater Dishes, put good store of *Roach*, *Dace*, *Loach* and *Minow*; and Lastly to every one *Melter* put three *Spawners*, and in three Years the Increase will be great; and in five Years with difficulty destroyed.

At the end of three Years *Sue your Pond*; which you must ever continue so to do, for that the *Roach*, &c. will increase in such abundance, that eating up the sweetest food, will make your other Fish, as *Carps*, &c. be lean and hunger-starved: And therefore every Year view your Pond, and observe if any such Fry appears; and use your Discretion.

And

And becauſe the *Carp* is a Fiſh of a general Acceptation, and is of a *bon gouſt* almoſt in every mans palate; and being by the aforeſaid little Devourers and Multiplyers, very often Deceived in your expectation of a fat *Carp*, large and ſweet; I ſhall inſert here an excellent VVay of making *Carps* grow to an extraordinary Bigneſs in a Pond.

*To make* Carps *grow large*, &c.

About the Month of *April*, when you perceive your Pond grow low in VVater, rake all the ſides where the VVater is fallen away with an Iron Rake, and ſow *Hay-ſeeds* there, and rake it well; and at the Latter end of Summer you ſhall have good ſtore of Graſs: The *Winter* being come the VVater will encreaſe and over-top all the Graſs, and there being VVater enough to carry them, the *Carps* will reſort to the ſeeds, and feed briskly and grow as fat as *Hogs*: Thus do every *Summer*, till you ſue your pond, and no River *Carp* can ſurpaſs them.

Thus much of *Fiſhing* and *Fiſh-Ponds*.

Of

# Of Shooting.

THE Uſe of the Bow is of ſo great Antiquity, and of ſo important a Conſequence for a *defenſive* and *offenſive Armes*, that I could not but a little conſider, how needful the true knowledge of its Uſe was eſteemed of Old, and how *little it is accounted* now. It is uncertain, as well as (almoſt) unknown, who was the Firſt Inventor of the Bow; but if we examine the *Probability* there may be of its being derived from the Tyranical Government of *Nimrod*, that ſo *Mighty Hunter before the Lord*, we may *Conjecture* him to be the firſt Inventor of the Bow: For as he is called the *Firſt Founder* of a *Monarchick Government*, by reducing and ſubduing a diſordered People under the Government of himſelf; ſo was he likewiſe eſteemed a *Mighty Hunter* in another reſpect, for that he *Subdued likewiſe the Beaſts of the Field*; as is obſerved of him and his Character, by ſundry Commentators on him and his Family. So that in the whole we may

ſuppoſe him to be the Inventor, or firſt Finder out of the Bow, as a Weapon of an infallible Execution and mortal Efficacy on that account. Nor can I find any mention made of the *Bow* thro the whole Hyſtory of *Geneſis* from *Nimrod* to *Eſau*, they both being characterized with thoſe Epithets of *Mighty and Cunning Hunters*, *Men of the Field*; who very well underſtood the Uſe of the Bow, as well for their *Profit* as *Pleaſure*; the laſt of which is particularly hinted in the commands of *Iſaac* to *Eſau*, that with his *Quiver* and his *Bow*, he ſhould Hunt and take that only *Seaſonable* Diſh, which might procure and entaile a *Bleſſing* on him and his Poſterity. Nay, that Holy Patriarch *Jacob* himſelf, in his laſt Will and Teſtament to his Illuſtrious Family, bequeaths a *ſingular Portion* to his beloved *Joſeph*, which the *ſtrength of his Bow* had intitled him to. *Gen.* 48. 22.

Nor are we to doubt in what Eſtimation it was held to the Reign of *David* King of *Iſrael*, who thought it the moſt *Neceſſary Qualification* of his Subjects, to be very well verſed in the Uſe of the *Bow*. The *Bow* which was the Famous *Signal* between his beloved *Jonathan*

*nathan* and himself, and made the private *Testimonial* of the undeserv'd Fury of his Maliciously & Enviously incensed *Father Saul*: By reason of whose eminent Skill, in the expert use of it, he chants forth his *Mournful Elegy*, The *Bow of* Jonathan *returned not empty, from the Blood of the slain*, &c. Nay further so useful (no doubt) he thought the Knowledge of the Bow was, and of so necessary a Consequence for a Defensive as well as Offensive Armes, that it is observable he issued out a particular Edict or Proclamation, commanding the *general Learning its use throughout* Judah. And the Use of it continued and still does in the East, as the only Weapon they are skilled in.

Dr. *Heylin* in his Cosmographical Description of the World, tells us, That the *Czeremissi*, a People living in great Forrests, without Houses, feeding on Honey & the Flesh of Wild Beasts & Clothed with their Skins, under the Empire of the *Czar* of *Russia*, are such excellent Archers, and so light of Foot, that they carry their Bows continually in their hands, and practise their Children so timely in it, that (after such an age) till they can hit a *White*

that is ſet before them, they give them nothing to eat.

Further; it is recorded of the *Parthians* (and indeed all the *Perſians* too) that their greateſt Fame conſiſted in their skilful handling their *Bows* and *Arrows*, & were deſervedly reckon'd the beſt Archers in the World, having the Art of *Shooting backwards*, and making their *Retreat* and *Flight* more pernicious and terrible, than their *Charge* and *Onſet*. So that when *Marcus Craſſus* in his expedition againſt them, was told by an *Aſtrologer*, that having found an ill Aſpect in *Scorpio*, he preſaged his Enterprize would prove unſucceſsful, *Tuſh Man* (quoth he) *I fear not* Scorpio, *but* Sagittarius

And to deſcend to our own Countrymen the Engliſh, the frequent Victories they obtained over the *French* formerly, rendred them as famous and able Bow-men (next the *Parthians*) as were in the World.

But ſince the Ingenious *Franciſcus* Fryer (*Bertholdus Swart*) appeared in *Germany*, his *Sulphureous* Brain has quite (or almoſt) *blown* up the Reputation of the Bow, and all other Ancient Devices and Engines of War, by his *Accidental Invention* of that Fatal Inſtrument

ment the *Gun*, which he firſt communicated to the *Venetians*, *Anno* 1330. Who gave by theſe (then ſo called) *Bombards*, a notable diſcomfiture to the *Genoys*; and was next made uſe of by the Inhabitants of the *Baltick Sea*; And at the Siege of *Calice Anno* 1347. uſed by the *Engliſh*; who taught it the *Mounſieur Frenchman*, and he gratified him with the death of the Famous Leader, *Thomas Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, ſhot at the Siege of *Orleance*, *Anno.* 1425. After which *Spain* learnt it, and the *Jews* and *Moors* from thence taught the *Turk*; and from the firſt Invention of *large* and *unweildy*, they were made fit for *Walls* and *Hands*; and in fine *is a leſs expenſive way of ſhedding blood than that of Archery is.*

Thus you ſee how Ancient the Uſe of the *Bow* is, and how lately its Diſuſe began (I mean in relation to the Common-Wealth, as a defenſive, or offenſive Weapon) and how great the Ancient Fame of our *Engliſh* was in the knowledge of it: However the Glory of it is ſomewhat ſtill preſerved (though in a Paſtime) by the Honourable City of *London*, whoſe *Lord Mayor* annnally appears to ſee a *Prize* performed by

*Shooting* with a Pound *Arrow*: And therefore all I have to ſay more, is, That it is deſervedly placed amongſt my Recreations, having *Metamorphoſed* its Uſe, and become a Healthful Conſerver, inſtead of Deſtroyer of mens Bodies. And is vulgarly diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the *Long-bow*, and the *Croſs* or *Crow-Bow*.

I ſhall begin firſt with the *Long-bow*, whoſe Uſe is (now) thus to be underſtood. That it conduces much to the Health of our Body, diſperſes our ſtagnated Blood, extends our contracted Limbs, and renders the Members of our Bodies plyant, and flexible; and for the better obtaining theſe Effects, the following Rules are to be Obſerved.

Before the *Archer* goes to his Sport (to follow the Method of this Treatiſe) he muſt firſt provide himſelf with neceſſary *Accoutrements*, *viz*, The *Bow* which claimes his firſt Care, muſt be the beſt (*as beſt is beſt Cheap*) of *Spaniſh* or *Engliſh Yew*, (the *Withen*, or *Elme* being the worſt:) Next his *Shaft*, which muſt be of *Birch*, *Sugar-Cheſt*, or *Brazeel*, with *Gray*, or *White Feathers*

Thus

Thus equipt, to the Field, and here we are to underſtand three ſorts of *Marks*, *viz*, The *But*, which is a *Mark* that is level, and requires a ſtrong *Arrow* with a broad Feather: The *Prick*, a *Mark* of ſome compaſs, of a certain diſtance, requires an *Arrow* that is ſtrong, and nimble, with a middle Feather: The *Rover*, is an uncertain *Mark*, and Proportionable to the diſtance, ſuit your *Arrows*. But before you Shoot, hold a little, and hearken to your Charge.

*Firſt*, The *Archer* muſt have a good *Eye*, to ſee and diſcern his *Mark*; attended with a *Knowing Judgment*, to Underſtand the diſtance of Ground, and in what compaſs his *Arrow* muſt Fly, and to take the true Advantage of a Side-Wind; and a Dexterity to give his *Shaft* a ſharp ſtrong and ſudden Looſe, and without hanging on the ſtring, to draw his *Arrow* cloſe to the Head, and in an inſtant deliver it.

*Secondly*, He muſt obſerve a *Decorum* in his ſtanding Poſture, that his Body be fair, comely, and upright; his left Foot a convenient ſtride before his right, with both his Hams ſtiff, his left Arm holding his *Bow* in the midſt,

ſtretch'd out ſtreight; and with his three Fore-Fingers and Thumb of his right-hand, draw the ſtring to his right Ear, the Notch of his *Arrow* reſting between his fore and long Fingers of his Right-Hand, and the *Steel* of his *Arrow* below the *Feathers* upon the middle *Knuckle* of his fore-finger, on his Left-Hand, drawing it up cloſe, as aboveſaid.

The *Croſs-Bow* (as I ſaid in the Introduction to this *Treatiſe*) is of equal Benefit and Pleaſure with the *Long-Bow*, when through an imbecillity in the *Arm* or *Back*, that will not be a ſuitable Recreation: This *Bow* muſt be made of the ſame Wood with the other, for *Gafel* carried upon a ſtring, and the other end being placed in a Reſt, furniſh your ſelf with ſtrong and heavy *Arrows*, ſuitable to your *Bows* ſtrength, and all the foregoing *Marks*, may afford you an equal Delight with the Former; but eſpecially for Perſons that have the unhappineſs of looking aſquint, it is an excellent Diſpoſer of the ſight, to a direct Line, and helps that *Watermans* quality of *Looking one way, and Rowing another.* Thus much ſhall ſuffice for *Shooting.*

Of

# Of Bowling,

THis is a Recreation of an Ancient Inſtitution, the *Lydians* being thought to have been the firſt Inventors of *Spharomachia*, which ſignifies *Bowling*, as well as *Tennis-Playing*; beſides theſe they inſtituted ſeveral other Games, as the *Dice*, *Tables*, *Cards*, &c. Neceſſity, and Hunger enforcing them to that Ingenuity, as *Perſius* well obſerves, *Artis Magiſter*, *Ingenijque largitor Venter*: For that Country being Oppreſſed with a great Dearth and Famine, in the time of *Atis*, one of the Progenitors of *Omphale*, they Deviſed theſe Games, that every ſecond day playing at them, they might beguile their Hungry Bellies, and drive away the Tediouſneſs of the Famine. And indeed, according to its Original inſtitution, of infinite uſe for the diverting Melancholly, for Exerciſe of the Body, by running and ſtirring in this Game, for helping likewiſe ſundry Bodily Infirmities, as the *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Reins*, &c. For which aforeſaid ends ſeveral

Pious, Learned and Sober Persons have sometimes made up the Company of a *Bowling-Green* (tho I must confess rarely to be seen in those common *Bowling-Allies* and *Bares*, which too usually are pestered with *Damming-Rooks*, *Cunning Betters*, *Crafty Matchers*, and base *Booty-Players*:) Herein we may see the World moralized, or emblematically described, where most are short, over, wide or wrong-Byassed, and few justle in to the Mistress *Fortune*: On one side we find *Heraclitus* and his Followers fret, vex, rail, swear and cavil at every thing; on the other side *Democritus*, and his Company rejoice and laugh, as if they were created for that purpose. On one side you may see the *Mimick* screwing and twisting his Body into several Postures, which he perswades himself adds either to the Swiftness or Slowness of his Bowl; On the other side the senseless *Orator*, with his perswasive Intreaties of *Rub*, *O Rub a little*; Or, *Flee*, *Flee*, and the like, to hasten or retard the Speed of his Bowl; when if the stupid Bowl lend a deaf Ear to his Perswasions, then he *belyes* his Disobedience, by crying *Short*, *Short*, *O Short*, when tis gone ten yards over; and when tis bowled short of the

Jack

*Jack* ſix yards, he cryes, *Gone a Mile, a Mile, a Mile*, &c. But not to detain you any longer in characterizing this excellent ſport: (*Excellent* I mean if rightly uſed) I ſhall before I lead you into the *Green* or *Bare*, inſtruct you in ſome Rules, how to chooſe your *Bowls*.

The firſt and greateſt Cunning to be obſerved in *Bowling*, is the right *chuſing your Bowl*, which muſt be ſuitable to the Grounds you deſign to run on, thus: For *cloſe Alleys*, your beſt Choice is the *Flat Bowl*: 2. For *open Grounds* of Advantage, the *Round-Byaſſed-Bowl*; 3. For *Green Swarths*, that are plain and level, the Bowl that is *Round as a Ball*.

The next thing requires your Care is, *The chuſing out your Ground*, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning *Advantages* of the ſame, whether it be in open wide places, as *Bares* and *Bowling-Greens*, or in cloſe *Bowling-Alleys*.

Laſtly, Have your *Judgment* about you to obſerve and diſtinguiſh the *Riſings*, *Fallings* and *Advantages* of the Places where you Bowl: Have your *Wits* about you to avoid being rookt of your Money: And have your Underſtand-

ſtanding about you, to know your beſt Time and Opportunity for this Recreation; and finally a ſtudious Care of your Words and Paſſions, and then *Bowl* away, and you may deſerve, *Well have you Bowled indeed.*

But methinks I cannot conclude here, without admiring how aptly a Bowling-Green is by the Divine *Quarles* characterized, in the following Verſes, thus.

*Brave paſtime,* Readers, *to conſume that Day,*
*Which without Paſtime flies too ſwift away!*
*See how they Labour, as if Day and Night*
*Were both too ſhort to ſerve their looſe Delight?*
*See how their curved* Bodies *wreath, and ſkrue*
*Such Antick ſhapes as* Proteus *never knew:*
*One rapps an Oath, another deals a Curſe,*
*He never better bowl'd, this never worſe;*
*One rubs his itchleſs Elbow, ſhruggs and laughs,*
*The t'other bends his beetle-brows, and chafes;*
*Sometimes they whoop, ſometimes the* Stygian *Cryes,*
*Send their black* Santo's *to the bluſhing Skies:*
*Thus mingling Humours in a mad Confuſion*
*They make bad Premiſſes and worſe Concluſion.*

Thus much for *Bowling.*

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# Of Tennis.

THis Recreation is of the ſame Date for its *Antiquity* of Invention with *Bowling*, and for the *Violence* of its Exerciſe to be preferred before it. This ſport indeed is of ſo univerſal an Acceptance, that Majeſty it ſelf is pleaſed to deſign it its Recommendation, by tracking its laborious ſteps; and *Princes* and *Lords* admire it too for the moſt proper Recreation, to ſuit with *Innocence*, and *true Nobility*. Here the body is briskly exerciſed more than ordinary, and inured in *Agility* and *Nimbleneſs*; this renders the Limbs flexible and mettleſom, and adapts them for the moſt Vigorous Enterprize: It makes the languid and ſlothful, *brisk* and *ſprightful*; and rejects *Effeminacy* and *Delicacy*, as contemptible and unworthy ſo Royal and Noble a Recreation: And ſo General indeed is the Eſtimation this Exerciſe of *Tennis* amongſt moſt meets with, that it is reckoned one of the moſt abſolute Qualifications of a well-

well-bred Gentleman, throughly to underſtand this famous Game.

But why ſhould we wonder at the general Love Gentlemen have for this Recreation, ſince it muſt be acknowledged, it challengeth as deſerving a place in the Catalogue of violent Exerciſes, as any that goes before it in this Treatiſe; indeed it may be well rankt among thoſe great Excellencies of Exerciſe which rendered the *Lacedemonians*, Famous to all Poſterity for inſtructing their young Gentlemen and Noblemen in: Nay for ought I know it is a *derivative Vertue* which deſcended to the true *Engliſh* Gentleman, from that ſo excellent Method of Education uſed amongſt the Warlike Nation the *Gothes*: Who (as *Olaus Magnus* informes us) amongſt the greateſt Severities, as *Beatings* and *Wounds*, *Change of Heat into ſudden Cold*, *lying* (not on *Downe* but) upon *Boards*, *courſely clad*, and *Feeding* on *Ordinary*, but ſtrong *Food*, uſed themſelves to the moſt tedious, wearyſome and Violent Exerciſes, as *Riding*, *Darting*, *Shooting*, &c. *Wearing heavy Armes*, *Swimming on Horſe-Back and in Armour*; And had they been acquainted with this Exerciſe of *Tennis*, would

would not have omitted that neither: But I ſhall not enlarge any further on its *Encomium*, its being the Paſtime of the moſt knowing and greateſt men, ſhall ſtop any longer *Eulogies* my Pen can make on its Worth and Excellence. All I have to ſay is, I am heartily ſorry, there are no *Rules* which fall within the Sphere of *Demonſtration*, to be laid down for my Readers uſe, for the right proſecuting this Noble Game: Practice and Experience alone muſt be his Information and Direction, and not any Writing may be communicated to him: Only let me ſay this.

*Tennis* and *Baloon* are Sports which are play'd almoſt with the ſame Inſtruments; and therefore may be under one and the ſame Head: The firſt is a paſtime, uſed in cloſe or open Courts, by ſtriking a little *Round Ball* to and fro, either with the *Palmes* of the hands (and then is called *Pila palmaria* in Latin) or elſe a *Racket*, made for the purpoſe, round with Net or Cat-gut, with a Handle: The other a ſtrong and moving Sport in the Open Fields with a great Ball of a double Leather filled with Wind, and ſo driven to and fro with the ſtrength of a Mans Arm, armed

armed in a Brace of Wood: And thus much ſhall ſuffice to ſpeak of the *Baloon* and *Tennis*; only let me deſire you, let not this or any other Paſtime diſturb your Minds; divert you from the diligent and careful Proſecution of your own lawful Buſineſs; or invite you to throw away your Time and Money too laviſhly and idley; nor engage you in any Paſſion; that ſo you may not offend God, diſlike your *Neighbour*, nor incomode your *Self* and *Family* in your Well-being and Felicity; and then you may recreate your ſelf without Fear, and in this Recreation obſerve the enſuing Morality of

## The Tennis-Court.

*When as the Hand* at Tennis *Playes,*
*And Men to Gaming fall,*
Love *is the* Court, Hope *is the* Houſe,
*And* Favour *ſerves the* Ball.

*This* Ball *it ſelf is* due Deſert,
*The* Line *that meaſure ſhowes*
*Is* Reaſon, *whereon* Judgment *looks*
*Where* Players *win and loſe.*

*The*

*The* Tutties *are* Deceitful Shifts,
*The* Stoppers, Jealousy,
*Which hath Sir* Argus *hundred Eyes,*
*Wherewith to watch and pry.*

*The* Fault *whereon* Fifteen is lost,
*Is* Want of Wit and Sense,
*And he that brings the* Racket *in*
*Is* Double Diligence.

*But now the* Racket *is* Free-Will,
*Which makes the* Ball *rebound,*
*And noble* Beauty *is the* Choice,
*And of each Game the* Ground.

*Then* Racket *strikes the* Ball *away,*
*And there is* Over-sight,
*A* Bandy *ho! the* People *cry,*
*And so the* Ball *takes slight.*

*Now at the length* Good-liking *proves*
Content *to be their* Gain:
*Thus in the* Tennis-Court, Love is
A Pleasure mixt with Pain.

# Of Ringing.

SInce this Recreation of *Ringing* is become so highly esteemed, for its excellent *Harmony of Musick* it affords the *Ear*, for its *Mathematical Invention* delighting the *Mind*, and for the *Violence of its Exercise* bringing Health to the *Body*, causing it to transpire plentifully, and by Sweats dissipate and expel those Fuliginous thick *Vapours*, which *Idleness*, *Effeminacy* and *Delicacy* subject men to; I say for these and sundry other Reasons, I was induced to bring this of *Ringing* into the Company of *Exercises* in this Treatise, that I might as well recreate you with some health-conducing Pleasure at *home*, as I have carryed you *abroad*, and there endeavoured to please you in what Pastime your Inclinations may most peculiarly select.

Whosoever would then become an accurate Master of this excellent Art and Pleasure, and is very desirous to be esteemed an Elaborate and Ingenious *Ringer*, and be enrolled amongst that

that Honoured *Society* of **College Youths**; I must beg Leave to instruct him before he enters the *Bell-free*, in these ensuing short Rules, which he must strictly observe. *viz.*

1. That as all *Musick* consists in these six plain *Notes*, *La Sol Fa Mi Re Ut*; so in *Ringing*, a Peal of Bells is Tuned according to these Principles of Musick: For as each *Bell takes its Denomination from the Note it Sounds*, by its being flatter or deeper, as, *First*, or Treble, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, &c. as they are in number to *Ten* or *Twelve* Bells, the Last being called the *Tennor*; So must they successively strike one after another both *Fore-stroke* and *Back-stroke*, in a due Musical Time or Equidistance, to render their Harmony the more pleasant, and to make the Young Practitioner the better informed to observe the *Life of Musick*, and indeed of true Ringing, *Time*; and therefore is called, *Round-Ringing*.

2. As in Musick, so in Ringing there are *three Concords*, so called from their Melodious Harmony and Agreement, which Principally are these; *Thirds*, *viz.* 1 3, 2 4. *&c. Fifths* 1 5, 2 6 *&c. Eights* 1 8, 2 9, 3 10. &c. and these are the more plea-

pleasant according to the Number of Bells they are struck on, and as they are struck, whether seperately or mutually. From hence *Changes* are made, which is only a Changing place of one *Note* with another, so variously, as Musick may be heard a thousand wayes of Harmony; which being so obvious to common Observation, I shall not goabout to demonstrate; for that if two may be varied two wayes, surely by the *Rule of Multiplication*, a Man may easily learn how many times 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 12 Bells Notes may be varied, which will run almost *ad infinitum*.

3. For the better observing the Ringing of *Changes* or *Rounds*, these three things are to be noted.

1. *The Raising true in Peal.*

2. *Ringing at a low Compass*; And

3. *Ceasing in true Peal*; All which three are the most essential Parts to render a Practitioner *Excellent*.

1. For *Raising a Peal of Bells true*, the modern & best Practice recommends the *swiftest and quickest possible*, every one taking Assistance to raise his Bell, as its going requires: The *lesser* Bells as *Treble*, *&c.* being by main strength *held down* in their first Sway (or pull) to

to get time for the ſtriking of the reſt of Larger Compaſs; and ſo continued to be ſtrong pulled till Frame-high, and then may be ſlackned: The *Bigger*, as *Tenor*, &c. muſt be *pincht* or checkt over head, that the Notes may be heard to ſtrike roundly and handſomely. Obſerve that all the Notes ſtrike round at one Pull: I do not mean the Firſt; but 'tis according to the Bigneſs and Weightineſs of your Bells: However in raiſing a Peal, do not let one *Bell* ſtrike before the reſt, or miſs when the reſt do; this is contrary to the Strict Rules of *true Ringing*: And this is called *Round-Ringing*. Now if you deſign to raiſe a Peal of Bells for *Changes*, you ought to raiſe them to a Set-Pull, as the moſt proper for commanding the Notes, and he who is not well skilled to manage his Bell at a *Set-Pull*, will be apt to drop or overturn it, be in a Wood, and fruitleſsly toil and moil himſelf. Therefore in practiſing the Setting of a Bell, caſt your Eye about the other Bell-Ropes, during your managing your own, that you may accuſtome your ſelfe to manage it according to the *Change*.

2. For

2. For *Ringing at a Low Compaſs*, is thus obſerved: By keeping a due *punctum* or beat of Time, in the ſucceſſive ſtriking one after another of every Bell; the *beſt Ringer* being ſet to the *Treble*, that may guide and direct the reſt of the Notes in their due *Meaſure*.

3. For *Ceaſing a Peal of Bells*; Let them fall gradually from a ſet *Peal*, checking them only at Sally, till the low Compaſs renders it uſeleſs; and when ſo low, that for want of Compaſs, they can ſcarce ſtrike at Back-ſtroak; then let the *Treble*-Ringer ſtamp, as a Signal, to notify, that the next time they come to ſtrike at the Fore-ſtroke, to check them down, to hinder their ſtriking the Back-ſtroke; yet Fore-ſtroke continued, till brought to a neat and gracefull Chime, which may be the *Finis* to that *Peal*.

Thus much in ſhort, for *Raiſing*, *Round-Ringing*, and *Ceaſing* a *Peal* of *Bells*; I come next to lead you forth into that ſpacious *Field* of Variety of *Changes*, and preſent you with Inſtructions that may be meerly neceſſary, for the right Underſtanding the ſeveral kinds of them.

Now

Now in *Ringing Changes*, two of our beſt Senſes, are to be employed, *viz.* The *Ear*, and the *Eye*: The *Ear*, Hearing when to make a *Change*; and the *Eye* directing the *Bell* in making it: The *Bells* being the Object of the Former, and the *Bell-Ropes* the Object of the Latter. And to render both the Eye and Ear Uſefull in Ringing *Changes*, theſe *Five* things are throughly to be Underſtood

*Firſt*. Endeavour to diſtinguiſh the *Notes* of a *Peal* of *Bells*, one from another while Ringing.

*Secondly*, Learn to apprehend the Places of the *Notes*

*Thirdly*, Underſtand the Precedency of *Notes*.

*Fourthly*, How to make a *Change* in *Ringing*.

*Fifthly*, and *Laſtly*. How to Practiſe the four fore-going Notions in General.

1 *To know the Notes of a Peal of Bells aſunder* (which is eaſy in *Round-Ringing*) in *Changes* is thus: Get the skill of Tuning them with your *Voice*, by imitating their Notes while *Ringing*. Or if you are acquainted, either by your ſelf or Friend, with ſome *Singing-maſter*, or one who has skill in *Singing*,

*ing*, get him to inſtruct you in the true Pitch of any *Note*, and aid your diſtinguiſhing them; otherwiſe you may be puzzledin this, to know which is *Treble*, which *Second*, &c. as in 532641, *&c.*

2. To know the Places of the *Notes*, is no way better to be apprehended than thus: The Practitioner ought to form an *Idea* in his Head of the Place of each *Note*, whether in a direct *Line*, or *Obliquely*; and repreſenting them by a *Figure* in his mind, ſee (as it were) by the Eye of his Underſtanding each ſtroke of the *Bell*, as the *Treble*, 1. *Second* 2. *Third* 3. *&c.* ſo that as the *Ear* is to direct him, when to make the Change, ſo a right Apprehenſion of the *Motion* and *Places* of the *Notes*, ought to be a means to guide his Ear.

3. The Precedency of *Notes*, is of a very Obvious Demonſtration; thus: In Ringing *Changes*, the Fore and Back-ſtroke, ſucceſſively following one another, are properly ſaid to *Lye behind* one another, according to their places of ſtriking. Or in ſhort, in 12345. the *Note* that leads either at Fore or Back-ſtroak, is ſaid to *Lye before* the reſt, and the laſt to be behind. As

the

the 2 is said to lye behind the 1, so it lyeth before the 3, as the 3 lyeth behind the 2, so it lyeth before the 4. And so of as many as are *Rung*.

4. The manner of making a *Change*, is very common, and needs no particular, but general Rule; That it is made by moving one *Note* into anothers place, Up and Down, as Occasion requires; but all usually made by two *Notes* standing one next the other, as hereafter may be Observed.

*Lastly*, In your Ringing *Changes*, these two things (in which consists the practick part of this Art) are to be rightly considered. *First*, Readily to know which two *Bells* are to make the succeeding *Change*. And *Secondly*, to consider (if you are concern'd in it) what *Bell* you are to follow in making it. To understand which the more perfectly, you must imprint in your memory, the Method of the *Changes* prick'd in *Figures*, and to be expert likewise in setting them down divers wayes, and making any *Figure* a *Hunt* at Pleasure; and thus without pausing or hesitating to consider the Course, you may throughly understand the Methods; the Four preceding Observations being first perfectly understood.

There are two wayes of *Ringing Changes*, viz. By *Walking* them, as the Artists stile it; or by *Whole-pulls*, or *Half-pulls*: *Walking* is, when in one *Change* the *Bells* go round, *Four*, *Six*, or *Eight* times; which is a most incomparable way to improve a young Practitioner, by giving him time to consider, which two *Bells* do make the next succeeding *Change*, and in making it, what *Bell* each is to follow; so that by this means (by his industry) he may be capable of Ringing at *Whole-Pulls*; Which is, when the *Bells* go round in a Change at fore and back-stroke; and a new Change is made every time they are pulled down at Sally: This an Ancient Practice, but is now laid aside, since we have learnt a more advantageous way of hanging our *Bells*, that we can manage a *Bell* with more ease at a Set-Pull than formerly: So that Ringing at *Half-Pulls* is now the modern general Practice; that is, When one Change is made at Fore-Stroke, another at Back-Stroke, *&c.*

I have one Thing more to add in these *introductory* Rules, and that in short is this: He that Rings the slowest *Hunt*, ought to notify the *extreme Changes*; which

which is, when the Leading *Bell* is pulling down, that he might make the Change next before the Extreme, he ought to ſay, *Extreme*. By this means, betwixt the Warning and the Extreme there will be one compleat Change.

## *Of Changes*, &c.

There are *two kinds of Changes*, viz. *Plain Changes*, and *Croſs-Peals*; which Terms do denote the *Nature* of them; for as the firſt is ſtiled *Plain*, ſo are its Methods eaſy; and as the ſecond is called *Croſs*, ſo are its Methods croſs and intricate: The Firſt have a general Method, in which all the Notes (except Three) have a direct *Hunting-Courſe*, moving gradually under each other, plainly and uniformly: *Plain* are likewiſe termed *ſingle Changes*, becauſe there is but one ſingle Change made in the ſtriking all the Notes round, either at fore or back-ſtroke. But the Second is *various*, each Peal differing in its Courſe from all others; and *in Croſs-Peals as many Changes may be made as the Notes will permit*. In ſhort, as to *Plain-Changes*, I ſhall not dilate on them here, it being ſo *plainly* underſtood by

every one that lately have rung a *Bell* in peal; All therefore I ſhall add is this, That any two Notes that ſtrike next together may make a Change, which may be done either *ſingle* or *double*, as you liſt. The *ſingle*, by changing Two Notes; and the *Double*, by changing Four, *i. e.* Two to make one Change, and two another; which is however called *One double Change*, and not two Changes; becauſe tis made in ſtriking the Notes of the *Bells* once round. For the reſt, common Obſervation and Practice bids me ſtop here, and demands a Clearing thoſe dark Intricacies which attend *Croſs-Peals*.

## *Of Croſs-Peals.*

*Art*, being a curious Searcher and Enquirer into the hidden and abſtruſe *Arcana*'s of Difficulties, having found out that dark and remote Corner of Obſcurity, wherein the nature of theſe *Croſs-Peals* lay at firſt inveloped, has exhibited by its *Proſelytes* the enſuing Demonſtrations of that which before lay mantled up in Doubt: And to effect this, theſe *Favourites of Art* have, like ingenious Architects, made Order

and

and Method the *Baſis*, on which the whole Structure depends: For in theſe *Croſs-Peals* we muſt obſerve the *prime Movement*, which ſets the whole Frame a going, and that is called the *Hunt*, which hath *One conſtant Uniform Motion throughout the Peal*, and different from that of the other Notes; and indeed by this the whole Courſe of the Peal is Steered. This keeps a continual motion through the other Notes, *i. e.* From Leading, to ſtrike behind, and from thence again to Lead; which is called one *compleat Courſe*.

Some Peals upon *five Bells* conſiſt of *ſingle* Courſes, wherein are ten Changes, and twelve Courſes make the Peal. Others upon Five, conſiſt of Double Courſes, wherein are twenty Changes to every Courſe, and ſix Courſes in the Peal.

Upon *ſix Bells* there are likewiſe *ſingle* and *double* Courſes, *viz.* Twelve Changes in every ſingle Courſe, as in *Grandſire Bob*, &c. and Twenty-four Changes in every Double Courſe, as in *Colledge Bobs*, that being the firſt Change of every Courſe, wherein the *Hunt* leaves Leading: In ſhort, judiciouſly obſerve the firſt Courſe of any *Croſs-*

*Peal*, and you will ſoon ſee the general Method of the whole Peal: All Courſes in Croſs-Peals agreeing in theſe following three Reſpects. Firſt, *In the motion of the Hunt.* Secondly, *In the motion of the reſt of the Notes:* And Thirdly, *In making the Changes.* Which three things being well (to omit Inſtances of Demonſtration) and narrowly obſerved, will be very helpful both in pricking and ringing Courſes; the firſt and third for directing you in Pricking them, and the firſt and ſecond in Ringing them.

There is one *Difficulty* to be removed e're I can come to prick down thoſe *Peals* I deſign to be the Subject of the Diſcourſe of this *Epitome*, and that is, *How to make the firſt Changes at the beginning of each Peal*; I mean to make the *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, &c. *whole Hunts*; and this in ſhort is thus directed: In any *Croſs-Peal* *Hunt* may move either up or down at the beginning; and the Motion of the *Whole Hunt*, in the firſt Courſe of each of the following Peals, will direct the firſt Motion of any *Croſs-hunt*, and by Conſequence of making the firſt Changes in that Peal. Taking along with you this Obſervation. That

That whenſoever the firſt Change of any Peal happens to be *ſingle*, it muſt be made at the back-ſtroke, to prevent *cutting Compaſs*; and the like when a double Change happens firſt in a Peal of *Triples and doubles*: But when it happens, that the firſt Change is made at the Back-ſtroke, then Conſequently the Bells at the end of the Peal will come round at a Fore-ſtroke Change.

I ſhall omit ſpeaking to any of the ſeveral *Peals* on *four or five Bells*; for that in my Opinion little *Muſick* is heard, though much *practical Obſervation* is made, from them; and therefore ſhall begin with *Grandſire-Bob*, as having mentioned it but juſt before in my general View I made of *Croſs-Peals*.

## *Grandſire Bob.*

*Bob* Changes take their Name from [illegible] *viz.* When the *Treble* leads in the *Second* and *Third*, and the *Fifth* and *Sixth*'s places, then they are called *Bob-Changes*. In Ringing which you are to obſerve theſe Rules, *viz.*

Whatſoever Bells you follow when you *Hunt up*, the ſame Bells in the ſame order you muſt follow in *Hunting down*;

*down*; as in the Changes here prickt, where the *Treble* hunting up *First* follow *Second*, then *Fourth*, and then *Sixth*; when it comes behind, *First* follows *Second*, in hunting down *Fourth*; and when hunted up follows *Sixth* in the ſame Order: The like may be obſerved in Ringing any other Bell, with this Difference betwixt the Whole-hunt and the reſt, *viz.* Every time the Whole-hunt leaves the *Treble*'s place, and hunts up, it followeth different Bells from what it did at its firſt hunting up.

In the enſuing Peal here prickt are *Eighteen-ſcore* Changes, wanting one. It may be Rung with any *Hunts*, and begin the Changes *Triple* and *Double*: You may make your Extreme at the firſt, ſecond, or third *ſingle Bob*; or the firſt, ſecond, or third time, that the half and *quarter-hunts* dodg behind; the *ſingle* muſt be made behind in either of theſe.

123456

123456
214365
241635
426153
462513
645231
654321
563412
536142
351624
315264
132546
135264
312546
321456
234165
243615
426351
462531
645213
654123
561432
510342
153624
156342
513624
531264
352146
325416
234561

243651
426315
462135
641253
614523
165432
top
156423
514632
541362
453126
435216
342561
324651
236415
263145
621354
612534
165243
162534
615243
651423
564132
546312
453621
435261
342516
324156
231465
213645

126354
123645
216354
261534
625143
652413
564231
546321
453612
435162
341526
314256
132465
134256
312465
321645
236154
263514
625341
652431
564213
546123
451632
415362
143526
bob.
134562
315426
351246
532164

523614
256341
265431
624513
642153
461235
416325
143652
bob.
134625
316452
361542
635124
653214
562341
526431
254613
245163
421536
412356
143265
142356

124536
125463

152643
156234

165324
163542

136454

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 136452 | 145362 | 153462 | 146532 |
| *bob.* | *bob.* | *bob.* | *bob.* |
| 163425 | 154326 | 135426 | 164523 |
| 136245 | 145236 | 153246 | 146253 |
| 132654 | 142563 | 152364 | 142635 |
| 123564 | 124653 | 125634 | 124365 |
| 125346 | 126435 | 126543 | 123456 |
| 152436 | 162345 | 162453 | |
| 154263 | 163254 | 164235 | |
| 145623 | 136524 | 146325 | |
| *bob.* | 135642 | *bob.* | |
| 154632 | | 164352 | |

Thus much for the *Grandsire-Bob*; I shall next collect what *London Peals* I think most Harmonious, and agreeable, without troubling my self to go to *Oxford*, or *Nottingham*, or *Redding*, to enquire after their different Methods of *Peals*, as indeed needless; the reason is this: Because I think the same Rules for *Peales* that are suitable to our *London Genius*, may challenge likewise an Acceptance amongst other *Cities*; provided their *Steeples* are furnished with as many, and as good *Bells*, and their *Belfret's* with as ingenious

nious and elaborate *Ringers* as here in *London*.

I ſhall begin then with *Peales upon Six Bells*, and herein in order, meaſure out the Delights on *Peals* from *Six* to *Eight* Bells, and ſetting out early, preſent you with

*The Morning Exerciſe.*

*Doubles* and *Singles*. The whole *Hunt* is the *Treble*, which *Hunteth* up into the *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth* places, lying twice in each; and then lyeth ſtill in the *Sixth* place, having dodged behind, and makes another, and then *Hunts* down as it *Hunted* up, and then leads four times. Obſerving the manner of its Pricking, and its Practice, may excuſe any further defining it.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 243516 | 256413 | 126543 |
| 213465 | 243561 | 265143 | 126534 |
| 213456 | 245316 | 265134 | 162543 |
| 231465 | 245361 | 265143 | 162534 |
| 231456 | 254631 | 261534 | ——— |
| 234165 | 254613 | 216543 | 164352 |
| 234156 | 256431 | 216534 | 164325 |

*bob.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *bob.* | 153462 | *bob.* | 135642 |
| 163452 | 152643 | 145632 | 132465 |
| 163425 | 152634 | 145623 | 132456 |
| 165243 | 125643 | 143265 | 123465 |
| 165234 | 125634 | 143256 | 123456 |
| 156243 | 124365 | 134265 | |
| 156234 | 124356 | 134256 | |
| 154326 | 142365 | 136524 | |
| 154362 | 142356 | 136542 | |
| *bob.* | 146532 | *bob.* | |
| 153426 | 146523 | 135624 | |

This will go a 120 *Changes*, and by making B*obs*, 240, 360, 270.

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## *A Cure for* Melancholy. *Doubles* and *Singles.*

I ſhould think it needleſs to explain the method of prick'd *Peales*, and give a large Definition of them, when their plain Demonſtration might be ſufficient; However, as the Old *Phraſe* is, *Becauſe 'tis uſual*, ſomething ſhall be ſaid of this too.

The

The *Treble* is the whole *Hunt*, as in the former, and leads four times, and lyeth behind as many, and twice in every other place; the two *Bells* in the 3d. add 4th. places continue dodging, when the *Treble* moves out of the 4th. place; untill it comes down there again, and then the two hindmoſt dodge, till the *Treble* diſplaceth them; who maketh every double *Change*, except when it lieth behind, and then the double is on the four firſt, and on the four laſt when it leads. Every Single (except when the *Treble* lies there) is in the 5th. and 6th. places; or if poſſeſſed by the *Treble*, then in the 3d. and 4th. places: Every *Bell* (except the *Treble*) lies four times in the Second place: But enough; a word is enough to the Wiſe. See it here Deciphered.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 243516 | 425316 | 145236 |
| 213465 | 245316 | 452136 | 145263 |
| 213456 | 243561 | 452163 | 142536 |
| 231465 | 245361 | 451236 | 142563 |
| 231456 | 423561 | 451263 | ——— |
| 234165 | 425361 | 415236 | 156423 |
| 234156 | 423516 | 415263 | 156432 |

*bob.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *bob.* | 163245 | 143526 | 132654 |
| 165423 | 163254 | 143562 | 132645 |
| 165432 | 125634 | *bob.* | 136254 |
| 143652 | 125643 | 134526 | 136245 |
| 143625 | 126534 | 134562 | 124365 |
| *bob.* | 126543 | 156423 | 124356 |
| 134652 | 154263 | 156432 | 123465 |
| 134625 | 154236 | *bob.* | 123456 |
| 162345 | 152463 | 165423 | |
| 162354 | 152436 | 165432 | |

This wil go *Six-score Changes*, but by making *bobs*, it will go 240, 360, or 720. The *bob* is a double *Change* at the leading of the *Treble*, in which the *Bell* in the 4th Place lyeth ſtill.

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## London Nightingale,

### *Doubles* and *Singles*.

The Whole-*Hunt* is the *Treble*, who lyeth four times before, and as many behind, and twice in every other place: The two hind *bells* continue dodging, when the *Treble* moves down out of the

*Fifth*

*Fifth* place, till he comes there again, the *bell* in the *Fourth* place lying ſtill all the while: When the two hind *bells* aforeſaid leave dodging, then the two *Firſt bells* take their dodging places, till diſpoſſeſſed again, by the return of the ſaid Hind *bells* to their dodging; and then they Ceaſe.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123456 | 451263 | 134562 | 164523 |
| 213465 | 415236 | 134526 | 164532 |
| 213456 | 415263 | *bob.* | *bob.* |
| 231465 | 145236 | 135462 | 165423 |
| 231456 | 145263 | 135426 | 165432 |
| 234165 | 154236 | 142356 | 143652 |
| 234156 | 154263 | 142365 | 143625 |
| 243516 | | 124356 | *bob.* |
| 423516 | 126543 | 124365 | 146352 |
| 243561 | 126534 | 136245 | 146325 |
| 423561 | 162543 | 136254 | 132465 |
| 245301 | 162534 | 163245 | 132456 |
| 425361 | | 163254 | 123465 |
| 245316 | 153624 | 125634 | 123456 |
| 425316 | 153642 | 125643 | |
| 452136 | *bob.* | 152634 | |
| 452163 | 156324 | 152634 | |
| 451236 | 156342 | | |

This

This will go 120, and by making *bobs*, 240, 360, or 720.

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*Colledge Bobs.*

In this *bob*, when the *Treble* leaves the two Hind *bells*, they dodge till it comes there again, and till the *Treble* gives way for the dodging again of the said two Hind *bells*, the two *First bells* dodge, but after Ceaſe dodging, when the two Hind *bells* dodge.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 123456 | 243651 | 421635 |
| 214365 | 426315 | 246153 |
| 124356 | 462135 | 241635 |
| 213465 | 641253 | 426153 |
| 231456 | 642135 | 462513 |
| 324165 | 461253 | &c. |
| 321456 | 416235 | 165432 |
| 234165 | 142653 | *bob* |
| 243615 | 412635 | 156423 |
| 426351 | 146253 | |
| 246315 | 142635 | 143526 |
| 423651 | 416253 | *bob.* |
| 246351 | 146235 | 134562 |
| 423615 | 412653 | 152364 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 153246 | *bob.* | 135264 |
| 126543 | 134625 | 124365 |
| 125634 | 165324 | 123456 |
| 164235 | *bob.* | |
| 162453 | 156342 | |
| 143652 | 132546 | |

*Another.*

Here, every *bell*, when it comes to lead, makes a dodge before, then after one *Change*, it lyeth ſtill; after it has made another dodge, it moves up into the 4*th.* place, where twice it lyeth ſtill; and down again; except the *Treble* happens to dodge with it in the 4*th.* place, then it *Hunts* up behind. When the *Treble* moves down out of the 3*d.* place, the two *bells* in the 3*d.* and 4*th.* place continue there, till the *Treble* comes up thither again, the two hind *bells* dodging in the mean time.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123456 | 263514 | 351462 | 164235 |
| 214365 | 236154 | 534126 | 146325 |
| 124356 | 321645 | &c. | *bob.* |
| 213465 | 236145 | 153624 | 164352 |
| 231645 | 321654 | *bob.* | 146532 |
| 326154 | 312564 | 135642 | *bob.* |
| 231654 | 135246 | 153462 | 164523 |
| 326145 | 315264 | *bob.* | 146253 |
| 362415 | 132546 | 135426 | 142635 |
| 634251 | 135264 | 153246 | 124365 |
| 364215 | 312546 | 152364 | 123456 |
| 632451 | 132564 | 125634 | |
| 623541 | 315246 | 126543 | |
| 265314 | 351426 | 162453 | |
| 625341 | 534162 | | |

Both theſe *bobs* will go *One Hundred* and *Twenty Changes*, and by making of *bobs*, they will go, 240, 360, or 720. And thus with little Variatic: are other *bobs* may be made after the ſame manner, and afford as Admirable Muſick, as poſſibly can be made on *bells*. I ſhall therefore haſten to finiſh this dayes Work, only firſt preſent you with this one more called,

The

## The City Delight:
*Doubles* and *Singles*.

The whole *Hunt* is the *Treble*, and lieth as before in the *Nightingale*: When the *Treble* moves out of the 3*d*. place, the *Singles* are made in the 2*d*. and 3*d*. places, till the *Treble* repoſſeſſes his 3*d* place, and then behind, till it moves up again out of the 3*d*. place. The two Hind *bells* dodge, when the *Treble* moves out of the 4*th*. place, till he returns again; the *bell* in the 4*th*. place lying ſtill all the while.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 123456 | 265413 | *bob*. | 162543 | 143256 |
| 213465 | 256413 | 153426 | 126534 | 134265 |
| 213456 | 265143 | 153462 | 126543 | 134256 |
| 231465 | 256143 | 156234 | 124365 | 135642 |
| 231456 | 251634 | 156243 | 124356 | 135624 |
| 234165 | 251643 | 165234 | 142365 | *bob*. |
| 234156 | 215634 | 165243 | 142356 | 136542 |
| 243156 | 215643 | 164352 | 145623 | 136524 |
| 234615 | 125634 | 164325 | 145632 | 132465 |
| 243615 | 125643 | *bob*. | *bob*. | 132456 |
| 246351 | 152634 | 163452 | 146523 | 123465 |
| 264351 | 152643 | 163425 | 146532 | 123456 |
| 246531 | 154326 | | | |
| 264351 | 154362 | 162534 | 143265 | |

This

This will go as many *Changes* as the laſt mentioned, by making *bobs*. And here I will ſhut up this dayes Peal, upon Six Bells with

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## The Evening Delight.

*Doubles* and *Singles*.

The Whole-*Hunt* is the *Treble*, and lyes as before ſpecified, with this exception only: That it dodges in the 2*d*. and 3*d*. places, every time it *Hunts* up, and down. Obſerve when *Treble* goes to lead, and leaves of leading, the *bells* in the 3*d*. and 4*th*. places lye ſtill, *&c*. Note the pricking this *Peal*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123456 | 265431 | 142365 | *bob*. |
| 213465 | 256431 | 124635 | 162435 |
| 231465 | 254613 | 142635 | 126435 |
| 213645 | 245613 | 146253 | 124653 |
| 231645 | 254163 | 164235 | 142 |
| 236154 | 245163 | *bob*. | 124563 |
| 263154 | 241536 | 146253 | 142563 |
| 236514 | 214536 | 164235 | 145236 |
| 263514 | 241356 | 162453 | 154236 |
| 265314 | 214356 | 126453 | 145326 |
| 256341 | 124365 | | 154326 |
| | | | 153462 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 153462 | *bob.* | 156342 | 132456 |
| 135462 | 136542 | 153624 | 123456 |
| 153642 | 163542 | 135624 | |
| 135642 | 165324 | 153264 | |
| | 156324 | 135264 | |
| 136524 | *bob.* | 132546 | |
| 163524 | 165342 | 123546 | |

This Peal will go 120 *Changes*, and by making *bobs*, as many as above.

Note that in all the foregoing Peals upon *Six bells*, the *bobs* are double *Changes*, and made alwayes at the leadings of the *Whole-Hunt*. He that Rings the *Half-Hunt*, may beſt call *bob* in all Peales.

I come now to the *Changes* upon Seven *bells*, which though the ſeldom Practice of them might excuſe my omitting them; yet becauſe I promiſed to ſay ſomewhat of them, I ſhall be as good as my Word, (the Character of an Honeſt man) and preſent you with a couple of Examples, and then proceed to *Peales* upon *Eight*: But this I muſt crave leave to premiſe, That Variety of *Changes* may be prick'd upon Seven *bells*, as *Triples*, and *Doubles*, *Triples Doubles*, and *Single Doubles*, &c.

and

and the ſame Methods may be prick'd upon *Seven*, as may be upon *Five*, the true difference of Proportion being obſerved; but to proceed.

### *Dodging Triples.*

*Triples* and *Doubles*, and indeed all *Peals* upon Six, may likewiſe go upon Seven *Bells*, thus,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1234567 | | |
| 2143576 | 4523671 | 3514276 |
| 2415367 | 5432761 | 3152467 |
| 4251376 | 4523716 | 1325476 |
| 4523167 | 5432176 | 1352746 |
| 5432617 | 5341267 | |

Plain Triples.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1234567 | | |
| 2143657 | 6745231 | 351726 |
| 2416375 | 7654321 | 3152746 |
| 4261735 | 7563412 | 1325476 |
| 4627153 | 5736142 | |
| 6472513 | 5371624 | |

In this all the Bells have a Hunting *Courſe*.

*Colledge*

*Colledge Triples*, dodging before, and behind.

| 1234567 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2143576 | 2467315 | 4176235 |
| 2415357 | 4276135 | 4712653 |
| 4251376 | 2471653 | 7421635 |
| 2453167 | 4217635 | 4726153 |
| 4235617 | 4126753 | 7462513 |
| 2436571 | 1462735 | 4765231 |
| 4263751 | 1467253 | |

This *Peal* thus prick't, will go, 84 *Changes*, and the *Treble* leading, and the *Half Hunt* lying next it, and a parting *Change* (which is a *Double* on the four middlemoſt of the Six hind *Bells*) being made, it will go 420, and by making *bobs*, 5040.

Thus much ſhall ſuffice for *Peales* upon Seven *Bells*, I proceed to *Changes* upon *Eight*.

*Peals of Eight Bells.*

Without amuſing our ſelves with what Notes are moſt *Muſical*, to *lye behind*, we will come to the matter of Fact; for thoſe Methods of *Peals* that are prick't on *Six*, may be the ſame upon *Eight*, Obſerving only, that *Triples* and *Doubles* upon *Six*, muſt be *Quadruples*, and *Triples* upon *Eight*. *Doubles* upon *Six*, muſt be *Triples* upon *Eight*, &c. Now then to our purpoſe of Demonſtration; We generally give preference to things, as they are dignified with ſome eminent Title, and are ready to ſuppoſe they may have ſomething more than ordinary, that merits ſuch Eſteem, whereof the Title is but a Sign, or Token; which Cuſtome induced me to head my Diſcourſe upon *Changes* on *Eight Bells*, with that which carries the moſt *Swelling* Title.

## The Imperial Bob:
*Quadruples* and *Triples*.

The *Treble* hath a dodging *Courſe*, the two firſt, and two laſt *Bells* always dodge, till hindred by the *Treble*, the two

two next to theſe, lying ſtill one *Change*, dodge the next, till the *Treble* hinders them too. Thoſe in the 5th. and 6th. places dodge (the Treble being behind) and thoſe in the 3d. and 4th. places likewiſe dodge (the Treble being before) and ſo till hindered by the Treble.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | 42638517 | 14268357 |
| 21436587 | 24635871 | 41623875 |
| 12346578 | 42368517 | 46128357 |
| 21436587 | 24638157 | 64213875 |
| 24136578 | 42361875 | 46123857 |
| 42315687 | 24368157 | 64218375 |
| 24135678 | 42631875 | 46281357 |
| 42316587 | 24613857 | &c. |
| 24361578 | 42168375 | 16847253 |
| 42635187 | 24618357 | 16482735 |
| 24631578 | 42163857 | 18765432 |
| 42365187 | 41268357 | *bob.* |
| 24635817 | 14623875 | 17864523 |
| 42368571 | 41263857 | 16573824 |
| 24365817 | 14628375 | *bob.* |
| 42638571 | 14263857 | 15678342 |
| 24365871 | 41628375 | 17352648 |
| | | 17536284 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17536284 | 18462537 | 15738264 |
| 13274586 | 16587432 | 13254768 |
| 13725468 | *bob.* | 13527486 |
| 12438765 | 15684732 | 12436587 |
| 12347856 | 18753624 | 12345678 |
| 14826357 | *bob.* | |
| 14283675 | 17856342 | |
| 18645273 | 15372846 | |

By this method the Peal will go 224 Changes, and by making of Bobs it will go 448, 672, 1344. The Bob is a *Triple* Change at the Leading of the Treble, wherein the Bell in the *Fourth* place lies ſtill.

The next that comes to our Obſervation, and anſwers to what we firſt hinted at in the beginning of this diſcourſe of Peals upon *Eight* Bells I mean *Precedency in Title*, is the

Bob

## Bob Major.

*Plain Quadruples* and *Triples.*

In this all the *Bells* have a direct *Hunting Course*, until the Treble leads, and then the six hindmost *Bells* dodge.

| 12345678 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21436587 | 86745231 | 35172846 |
| 24163857 | 87654321 | 31527486 |
| 42618375 | 78563412 | 13254768 |
| 46281735 | 75836142 | 31527486 |
| 64827153 | 57381624 | |
| 68472513 | 53718264 | |

By this method this will go 112. And by making *Bobs*, 224, 336, or 672. The *Bob* is a *Triple Change*, as in the foregoing *Imperial* is specified. By making two *Extreams* it will go 1344, and with four *Extreams*, 2688.

All Peals upon six Bells, wherein half the Changes are *Triples*, will go upon *Eights* according the method before-going, thus; If it be a Peal

upon *Six*, consisting of 360, or 720 Changes, then there must be five *Hunts* in the Ringing of it upon *Eight*, the Treble being the first, 2 the Second, &c.

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## Colledge Bob Major.

### *Quadruples* and *Triples*.

There is four wayes of Pricking these. The first hath single Dodging behind, and is thus Peal'd.

### The First.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | | |
| 21436587 | 56348271 | 78136524 |
| 24163578 | 53684721 | 71863542 |
| 42615387 | 35867412 | 17685324 |
| 46251378 | 38576142 | 16758342 |
| 64523187 | 83751624 | |
| 65432817 | 87315642 | |

This

## The Second:

This hath Single Dodging before and behind, thus prickt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | | |
| 21436587 | 42358671 | 42173865 |
| 24163578 | 24385761 | 41237856 |
| 42615387 | 42837516 | 14328765 |
| 24651378 | 24873156 | 13482756 |
| 42563187 | 42781365 | |
| 24536817 | 24718356 | |

## The Third.

This hath double Dodging behind, thus Prickt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | | |
| 21436587 | 63548271 | 78153624 |
| 24135678 | 65384721 | 71856342 |
| 42316587 | 56837412 | 17583624 |
| 43261578 | 58673142 | 15786342 |
| 34625187 | 85761324 | |
| 36452817 | 87216342 | |

## The Fourth.

This hath double Dodging before and behind both thus.

| 12345678 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21436587 | 42638571 | 42167358 |
| 24135678 | 24368751 | 41263785 |
| 42316587 | 42637815 | 14627358 |
| 24361578 | 24367185 | 16423785 |
| 42635187 | 42631758 | |
| 24365817 | 24613785 | |

These may be prick't several other wayes, but that I Omit here for Brevities sake; The *Dodging* is without Intermission, except an hinderance comes by the *Treble*; as likewise between two Bells, until *Treble* parts the Fray. The *Bobs* are *Triple Changes*, as the *Treble* leads; in the 1*st*. 2*d*. and 6*th*. the Bell in the 4*th*. place lies still at the *Bobs*, and in the 3*d*. 4*th*. and 5*th*. that in the 2*d*. place lies still.

Each of these will go 112 Changes, and by making Bobs 224, 336, or 672.

*Colledge*

## Colledge Triples Dodging both before and behind.

This Peal is the same for *Bobs*, as the *Bob Major*, and will go as many Changes by making Bobs, or otherwise, as any of the foregoing Four, and is thus Peal'd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | | |
| 21436587 | 42568371 | 42157836 |
| 24153678 | 24586731 | 41275863 |
| 42513687 | 42587613 | 14725836 |
| 24531678 | 24578163 | 17452863 |
| 42536187 | 42571836 | |
| 24563817 | 24517863 | |

## The Wild-Gooſe Chace
*Triples.*

The Explanation ſhall follow the Peal; intending here to put an end to my *Epitome* of the *Art of Ringing*, and therefore ſhall firſt preſent you with this Prick't thus.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12345678 | | |
| 21536784 | 37625481 | 15327684 |
| 25163748 | 73265418 | 13572648 |
| 52613784 | 72356148 | 31752684 |
| 56231748 | 27531684 | 37125648 |
| 65327184 | 25713648 | 73215684 |
| 63572814 | 52173684 | 72351648 |
| 36758241 | 51237648 | |

In this Change the 4th. Bell muſt firſt hunt up into the Sevenths place, and then the 4 and 8 alwayes dodge behind throughout the Peal, unleſs when obſtructed by the *Treble*. The Bell that moves up into the 6th. place, when the *Treble* moves thence down, lies ſtill there, till diſplaced by the *Treble*; during

ring which time the two hind Bells dodge, and the *five first* go a perfect *Hunting-Course*: And when likewise the *Treble* moveth out the 5th. place the five first Bells go a *Hunting-Course*, till it comes down there again: By this method it will go 80 Changes, and by *Bobs* 160, 240, or 480. The *Bob* is made as in the foregoing Changes.

And here I thought to make an end of the Art of Ringing, but *Cynthius aurem vellit*, the young Practitioner, whose only Information is hereby aimed at, plucks me by the Sleeve, and tells me in the Ear, That tho Peals upon six, as *Triples* and *Doubles*, &c. make excellent Musick upon Eight *Bells*, 48, 68, 41, or 18 lying behind: Or, *Triples* and *Doubles* upon the six middle *Bells*, the *Tennor* lying behind; yet for him who is not arrived to such a perfection of Skill, at to Ring these compleat Peals, the most proper and easy for him are *Set-Changes*, which are founded on these *Grounds*.

First, *Placing the Bells Fifths*; thus: The 4 must hunt up behind the 7, the 3, behind the 6, and the 2 behind the 5; Or the one may hunt down under the other, as the 5 under the 2, the 6

under 3, and 7 under 4: Or if you will, first let a *Single*, next a *Double*, and then a *Triple* Change be made on the Middle *Bells*, all coming to the same effect; for then the Changes will lye *Fifths* thus, 1 5, 2 6, 3 7, 4 8. In the Peal four *Concords* are to be regarded, The first 1 5; the second 2 6. the third 3 7. and the fourth 4 8.

These four *Concords* may go the Methods of any Changes upon four *Bells*; 1, 5 being taken for the *Treble*; 2, 6 for the *Second*; 3, 7 for the *Third*; and 4, 8 for for the *Fourth*; and the *Concords* may Change places with one another, as you list. In which this Observation is highly necessary, That the two Notes of every Concord must constantly attend each other in their Motion; that is, whenever one of the two Notes moves, the other must follow it.

Or Secondly, *Place the Bells* Thirds; thus: The 6 4 and 2 must hunt up, or else the 3 5 7 down; or otherwise on the middle most *Bells* let a *Triple*, *Double* or *Single* Change be made, they are to one effect; and then the *Bells* will lie *Thirds* thus, 1 3. 5 7. 2 4. 6 8. Herein are four *Concords* observable;

as

as in the former Peal, *viz*, 1 3. 5 7. 2 4. 6 8. These *Concords* may go the Methods of any Changes upon Four *Bells*, 1, 3 being taken for the Treble; 5, 7 for the Second; 2, 4 for the third; and 6, 8 for the fourth; moving in the same manner as before shewed.

By these *Grounds* Variety of excellent & Musical Changes are to be Rung; *Any Concord may be made a Hunt*, and to move up and down at the beginning.

In Ringing these *Set-Changes*, the Note will lye sometimes *Fifths*, sometimes *Thirds*, and sometimes *both*, and then to *Clam* them, is admirable Musick: Clamming is, when each *Concord* strike together; which being done true the 8 will strike as but four *Bells*, & make a Melodious Harmony. You may *Clam* two or three bouts, and then strike as many times Open, alternatively, one *Clam* one Pull, and Open the next, *&c.*

Thus much shall suffice for my treating of Riging, and had not the Variety of its *Theme*, in which I was insensibly engaged, invited my Taste of something of every thing: I had not enlarged so much as I have; but I hope the pleasant

ſure it may produce, will attone for my dilating on ſo delightful a Subject; All I have therefore to add is, ſome *Advice* to the *Ringer*, in the Lawfull proſecuting this *Recreation*; and that is this.

When God in *Iſraels Exodus* out of *Egypt*, commanded *Moſes* to Conſecrate *Aaron*, and his Sons, and inveſt them with thoſe *Pontificial* Veſtments, according to the Pattern God had cut out, it is obſervable, That the *Robe* of the *Ephod*, was with a particular Circumſtance of Beauty to be Adorned, by hanging the *Hem* of it with *Golden Bells*, and *Pomegranates*, each placed in an orderly Poſition, one by another round: This was the firſt inſtitution we can read of, for the Uſe *Bells* in Sacred Offices; but the reaſon was this: Becauſe in *Aarons* Miniſtration before God, when he entered into the Holy Place, and when he came out, the Sound of the *Bells* might be heard in the *Temple*, for a *Memorial* to the Children of his People. This Uſe of Bells continue in the *Aaronical* Order, to this day. From hence the *Chriſtian Church* likewiſe (of which the Church under the *Moſaic* Diſpenſation was

was but a *Type*) has made Use of *Bells*, for the notifying the Time when the People are to Assemble, and made a Signal for convocating them together to the *Temple*; and herein differing from the *Mahometans*, in the *Steeples* of whose *Temples*, are never found any *Bells*, but *Cryers*, Persons who with a loud Voyce call them to Prayers.

Now then let us make this Use of the Institution of *Bells*. *First*, Let not only the *Musick* and *Delight* the *Bells* give thee, invite thee to come to the *Temple*, to be partaker of that Pleasure they may afford thy Body, but let their *Musick* invite thee to come thither when they call thee, to exercise thy Soul in Devotion; to God. Do not let thy frequent coming thither on *Week-days* for thy Diversion, make thee absent thy self on *Sundays* from thy Devotion; but let their Original Use make thee mindful of the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the most Holy Place. Do not let the *Sunday* Mornings Peal engage thy presence then, and the *Ale-House* have thy company afterwards. Be as quick in hearing the *Chyming* for *Prayers*, as thou art in the *Notes* for *Pleasure*.

When

*When ere the* Old-Exchange *of Profit Rings,*
*Her Silver* Saints-Bell, *of uncertain Gains,*
*Thy Merchant-ſoul can ſtretch both* Legs *&* Wings,
*How canſt thou run, and take unwearied Pains?*

And ſhouldſt thou not be as nimble, when the *Saints-bell* of the Church ſounds in thy Ears, and calls thee to attend the *Prieſt*, who now ſignifyes his entrance into the *Holy-place*, and invites thee to joyn with him in the Sacrifice of Prayers and Praiſes.

*Secondly*, Nor let the Bells be made thy Lullaby, to drown ſome Diſſatisfaction, and ſo makes thee repair to the *Belfree*, (like the *Nurſe* to her *Whiſtle-Bells*) to quiet thy diſturbed mind, and thus (as the Divine Poet excellently expreſſes it) to ſilence it with

*Look, Look, What's here! A dainty Golden thing?*
*See how the dancing* Bells *turn round, and Ring*
*To pleaſe my* Bantling! *here's a* Knack *will breed,*
*An hundred Kiſſes; here's a* Knack *indeed,* &c.

But let the *Altar* have thy preſence in Communion with God, in Prayers for his Grace, and Patience, to ſupport any Calamity that may fall upon thee.

*Laſtly*, Let the Bells put you in mind to

to contemplate on *Death*, and every time you Ring, think how long it may be ere one of these may be your turn to have to sound

*The Nine sad Knolls of a Dull* Passing-Bell,
*With the loud Language of a Nightly Knell.*

This in short, is the use the *Ringer* ought to make of this his Recreation, which if he makes duly and rightly, he may then Lawfully enjoy all the Benefit he can desire from it. And here I shall make an end of this Observation by way of Advice to the *Ringer*, which perhaps coming amongst Recreations may look unseasonable; But I know (at least presume) if I meet with an ingenious Reader, I shall need no Apology, for playing the Divine, in the directing the good Use of our Pleasures, and aiming at the furtherance of Virtue in all our Actions.

Thus much for *Ringing*.

# Of Billiards.

ITaly is asserted by universal Consent, to have been the Country whence this Recreation took its Birth and Original; and indeed 'tis no wonder that she who is called the *Queen* or *Empress of the World*, the *Mistress of the Nations*, nay *the Paradise of the World*, should yield such Art and Ingenuity, and gentile Cunning, as her proper Product: A Country whose Inhabitants for their *Gravity*, *Respectiveness*, and *Ingenuity* will ever stand Chronicled in the Books of Fame. A People that are *obedient* to their *Superiors*, *Courteous* to their Inferiors, full of all *Civility* to their Equals, *Affable* to Strangers, and most desirous by all fair and friendly Offices to win their Love. In their *Apparel* fine and modest, in their *Furniture* of their Houses sumptuous, and at their *Tables* neat, sober in *Speech*, Enemies of all *ill Reports* of others, and so tender of their own *Reputation*, that whosoever Slanders any one, and it reach the Parties Ear, the Slanderer cer-

certainly dies for it: *Thrifty* they are generally of their Money and Expence, and love no more Coſt, than what they are ſure to Save by, or have great Thanks for; but otherwiſe for civil Behaviour and Deportment, ſurpaſſing all the Gentry of the World beſides. But one thing I dare not omit in this Character of them, *viz.* That they are extream *Jealous of their Wives*; and indeed not without ſome reaſon, if what is ſpoken proverbially of their Women, be true, That they are as *Magpies* at the door, *Saints* in the Church, *Goats* in the Garden, *Devils* in the Houſe, *Angels* in the Streets, and *Syrens* at the Windows; if Nature does not make them appear Beautiful, Art ſhall, as Paintings and other ſophiſtical Helps; whence comes this Proverb among them, If *God make them tall and Fat* (a *goodly* Woman being a Title of great Value among them) *they will make themſelves fair.* In fine, The Gentry are very Rich, live of all Men the moſt careleſs and contented Lives, keeping the Poor as Drudges and Slaves for them; and as it is ſaid of the Tyrant *Polycrates*, *Have nothing to trouble them, but that they are troubled with nothing.*

Thus

Thus I have given you a brief Character of the Inventors of this Recreation we are coming to treat of, and hence we may presume, how *fit* such a People as this is, to give Birth to such a Recreation, so Gentile, so Cleanly, and so Ingenious, that as their Persons and Manners are emulously esteemed, so are their Pastimes ambitiously pursued, by most Nations in *Europe*; and this Sport is hugely valued by all in general, few Noblemen's or private Gentlemen's Families, nor few noted Towns in *England*, but have *Billiard Tables*, and admire the Excellency of it, both for the Exercise of the Body, and the Recreation of the Mind. But to the Matter in hand.

*First* then, He that would rightly understand this excellent Pastime, must be very careful of the *Form* and *Make of the Table*, and the right ordering, framing, and fitting it for the Game, which is known by these ensuing Marks.

1. The *Form* of a *Billiard Table* ought to be *Oblong*, that is to say, somewhat longer than it is broad; Both the length and breadth being left to your Discretion to make; proportionable to the Room you design it for; It ought to be *railed* round, and this Rail

Rail or Ledge a little ſwelled or ſtufft with fine Flox or Cotton, that may yield to the Ball when ſtruck againſt it, and expedites rather than deads the Flight of the Ball; though that happens according to the Violence of the Stroke or Puſh: The *Superficies* of the Table ought to be covered with Green fine Cloath, clean and free from Knots: The Board muſt be levelled as exactly as is poſſible for the Eye and Hand of the moſt curious Joyner to Level, to the end your Ball may run true upon any part of the Table, without leaning or declining to any ſide of it: I muſt confeſs I do believe there are few have been ſo careful in this laſt thing, as they ought, becauſe they have not timely foreſeen, if the Boards, whereof the Table is made, be *well-ſeaſoned*, and not ſubject to *Warp*, and that the *Floor* whereon it ſtands be even and level; ſo that through the Ill-ſeaſonedneſs of the one, or Unevenneſs of the other, as likewiſe in time by the weight of the Table, and the Gameſters yielding and giving way, there are very few found true. And indeed without a Table be exactly true, a good Gameſter can never ſhew the Excellency of his

Skill

Skill and Art, but a very Bungler ſometimes, by being well acquainted with the Turnings and Windings of a falſe Table, may beat a good Gameſter with great vexation and ſhame, who otherwiſe would have given him any odds whatſoever. Therefore let me tell you, it will conduce as much to the Intereſt of the Maſter of the Houſe, where a *Billiard Table* is kept, to ſee that it be well and truly levelled and kept, as it does to the Pleaſure and ſatisfaction of a good Gameſter, whoſe Skill is beſt ſeen and exhibited on ſuch Tables, and never comes unattended with Company and Profit to the Houſe, by his Recommendation he gives abroad of it. And now let us proceed to the reſt of its parts, and fit it for our Play; and then let's to't as you liſt.

2. The four Corners of the Table muſt be furniſhed with *four Holes*, and exactly in the middle of each ſide *one Hole*, and theſe Holes muſt be hung at the bottoms with *Nets*; Which Holes are named *Hazards*, becauſe if either by Skill or Chance one Gameſter ſtrikes anothers Ball into theſe Holes, or Hazzards, as we will now call them, he wins One; the *Nets* are made to receive

ceive the Ball, and keep them from falling to the Ground when hazarded; and indeed is a very commendable way, far better than *Wooden* Boxes which ſome uſe, theſe being apt to let a Ball to fly out again, when they are ſtruck in by a ſtiff ſtroke, whereas the Nets keep them ſafe, and makes it impoſſible for them to rebound.

3*dly*. The other *Utenſils* and *Inſtruments* belonging to this firſt part of our Obſervations of the *Billiard Table*, are 1. An *Ivory Port*, this muſt be placed at one end of the Table. 2. An *Ivory King*, which muſt ſtand at the other end. 3. Two *Ivory Balls*, which muſt be compleatly round, or no good proof of your Play can be expected. 4. and Laſtly, *Two Sticks* made of *Braſile*, *Lignum-Vitæ*, or ſome other weighty Wood, to make them heavy, and at the broad end tipt with Ivory: And be ſure to obſerve narrowly, if the *Heads* be tight and faſt, for if they ſhould be looſe you will never ſtrike a ſmart ſtroke; and therefore if you fear this Defect, ſee if your ſtroke be hollow and dead, and your Ball run faintly, theſe are infallible Tokens that your Play will come to nothing without a freſh ſup-

ply

ply of other Sticks, or the heads of these fixt.

Thus much for the Table, and all the other Implements belonging to it, which are necessary for our first Enquiry for the right understanding of this Game, I come next to those *Rules* and *Measures* which are to be observed for the rendring one a Gamester at this gentile Game.

*Secondly*, This Game in its *Number* is, according to the *Place* and *Time*, when and where it is play'd; for in Gentlemens Houses they do not oblige themselves to a certain Number, but make as many as they please to admit up without any Restriction: But in Houses where part of their Subsistence has a Dependance upon a *Billiard Table*, the Game is *Five* by Day-light or *Seven*, if odds be given, and *Three* by Candle-light, or more, as the Rule of the House is. Now then having agreed upon what number we play, let us learn next how to manage our Game skillfully and with Art, and this we may understand by these following Rules.

1. Let us know who must lead, which thus is resolved: You must stand on the one side of the Table opposite to the

the (ſo called) King, with your Ball laid near the Cuſhion, and your Adverſary on the other placed in the like poſture; and thus He of the two, that comes neareſt the King, leads firſt.

2*ly*. Having gotten the Lead, have a Care how you ſtrike your Ball, that at the firſt ſtroke you touch not with your Ball the end of the Table, leading from the King to the Port, for if you touch it you loſe One, as you ſhall obſerve hereafter in the Orders. But after the firſt Stroke you need not fear doing it: And you Leader be ſure to lead ſo, that you may be in a poſſibility of paſſing the Port the next Stroke; or elſe to lye ſo cunningly, that you may probably hazard your Adverſaries Ball the very Stroke you play after him.

3*ly*. Generally the firſt Conteſt is who ſhall *paſs firſt the Port*, and herein much Pains is taken, and all the Art and Cunning poſſible uſed to do it, and ſometimes, nay frequently, an Opportunity of a *Hazard* ends the Controverſy: Sundry and various, as well as very pleaſant, are the Policies and Tricks which are here uſed to obſtruct each others Paſs, as; *By turning the Port by*

*a ſtrong clever ſtroke* (the Sticks turning it, it is nothing, but to ſet aright again is the amends, though ſome would have the ſeverity of the Orders inflicted on ſuch an Offence by the Loſs of One:) Next by *laying your Ball* (when you ſee it impoſſible to paſs) *in the Port*, or *before your Adverſaries Ball*, for then let him do his utmoſt, he muſt Paſs after you; if he has Paſt firſt, and you dare not venture to follow him, as fearing he ſhould in the mean time touch the King, and ſo carry away the End; then you muſt wait upon him, and watch every Opportunity how you may hazard, or king him: Kinging of him is, when his Ball lyes in ſo advantageous a manner, as that if you ſtrike his Ball, he muſt inevitably ſtrike down the King, then you win, and prevent the Loſs of that End: But with this Caution however, That you be careful how you ſtrike, for if you do king him, and your Ball happens to fly over the Table, or into a Hazard, you ſhall loſe One notwithſtanding you have King'd him; and therefore a skillful Precaution muſt ever be had in this, and he that would prevent any ſuch Chance, muſt

4ly. Have a *curious Eye*, and a *good Judgment*, to take and quarter just so much of the Ball, that when he intends either to King or Hazard his Adversaries Ball, he may with Facility & Dexterity effect either. Which Observation must be noted in passing on your Antagonists Ball, or corner of the Port: And indeed some are curious Effectors of this part of the Recreation, who with less than a fifth part of a Ball, will rarely miss a King or Hazard, which I must confess is an excellent part of a compleat Gamester in this Sport.

5ly. Be careful that you *lay not your hand on the Table* when you strike, nor let your Sleeve drag upon it, if you do it is a Loss. Or if you *smoke a Pipe of Spanish or Virginia*, being so wedded to that Fume, that were you sure to smother all the rest of the Company you are insensible of the Indecency, be careful that the Ashes fall not on the Table, lest the Cloth be burnt, which many times falls out. In these two Cases, let the Mulcts and Forfeitures of both, but especially the Hinderance the last gives a Man in the Skilful managing his Game, deter you from the lolling lovenly Posture of the first, and

the ſtinking Indecency of the latter; becauſe this Paſtime being of a neat and cleanly Compoſition, will not admit any ſuch Irregularities and Indecorums, without an abſolute Violation of its Laws, and a Puniſhment attending ſuch unhandſome Offences.

6thly, As this cleanly Paſtime exacts our diligent Care of keeping a *Decorum*, in the proſecuting the ſame, ſo does it require that we handle our Inſtruments with a neat and tractable hand, diſlikes a Clumſey-Fiſt, which palms the Stick, as if he were handling a *Plough-ſhare*: And therefore when you ſtrike a long ſtroak, hold your ſtick neatly between your two fore-Fingers and your Thumb, and then ſtrike a ſmart ſtroak; and by taking a ſteady and right Aim, (in this having your Eye and Judgment about you) you may when you liſt, either fetch back your Adverſaries Ball, when he lyes fair for a Paſs; or many times, when he lyes behind the *King*, and you at the other end of the Table, you may by a dextrous management of your ſtroke, *King* him backwards: Both which ways, I muſt confeſs, require a great deal of Care, and good Play, which he

he that would be, or already is, a Gamester, is never wanting in. But

7*thly*, If you lye close, then the small end of your stick, or the flat of the big end, raising up one end over your shoulder, is practicable and useful, and either of them to be used, as Occasion shall require, and as you judge most convenient and proper for the working the Effect you Aim at.

8*thly*, There is one Fault, which tho its Demerits perhaps may not reach a Forfeiture, yet I must tell you will scarce admit of an Excuse, though this I presume is regulated according to the Agreement first stipulated between the Gamesters, and this Fault is called *Raking*, *i*, *e*, not striking your Ball cleanly, but gliding along, as it were; But in this, if you touch your Ball twice, it is a loss; as indeed repugnant to all *Rule* and *Method*.

9*thly*, There is another Caution you are to take at the Port, *viz*. When you jobb your Ball with the great end of your stick through the Port, beware that you throw it not down, the doing of it is a loss; and therefore be careful to do it so handsomly, that at one stroke without turning the

Port with your ſtick (which as I have mentioned before is a fault) you accompliſh your Intention: But on the contrary obſerve

10*thly*, It is good play to turn the Port with your *Ball*, (not with your ſtick) and ſo hinder your Adverſary from paſſing: Nor is it amiſs, to make your Adverſary a *Fornicator*, if it lyes in your Power: I mean to make him a *Fornicator* is, having paſt your ſelf a little way, and your Adverſaries ball being hardly through the port, you put him back again, and it may be quite out of paſs, and ſo you may the ſooner peradventure gain the end, having the Advantage of paſſing, by gently thruſting the other back again.

11*thly*, Let Policy likewiſe be a guide to you, for obtaining the Conqueſt, and lying a-loof off, and laying a long Hazard ſometimes for your Antagoniſt, will be an excellent way to entice and entrap him; for that he promiſing to himſelf the good fortune of Hazarding you, will be induced raſhly to adventure at that diſtance, and ſuppoſing to ſtrike your Ball, which cunningly lyes (to tempt him to that Venture) near the Hazard, is himſelf caught

in

in that Trap he thought to throw you into, by reason that the distance, deceives his Expectation, and blows up his thoughts with fruitless Suppositions.

12*thly*, Let Art likewise teach you Cunning, *i. e.* by lying abscond, or at Bo-peep with your Adversary; this is a subtlety which perhaps may gain the Advantage of a Pass or Hazard. For I must tell you, in this Game is required as much Cunning, and subtle Contrivance, as in any Recreation whatever, and therefore when you are to Play with an Expert Player, you must muster up all the forces of your Ingenuity and Wit, for the vanquishing the subtlety of your Opponent.

*Lastly*, Observe the Advantages may be gained, and endeavour to get them, if they fall within the sphere of your Activity. One of which I shall here insert, which indeed is the chief, *viz.* That if your Adversary hath not past the Port, and lies up by the King, take the Advantage of a Second Pass, endeavour to pass again, which if you dextrously perform, and after touch the King, you gain two; but if your too great Precipitancy and Inadverten-

cy, or ſometimes an unlucky Chance hurryes you on to throw down the King, then you looſe.

Some inſtead of a King uſe a ſtring and Bell, ſo that after you have paſſed, you need not doubt the end, as being a thing not ſo tickliſh, or requiring ſo much Art as the King does, to be toucht finely and gently at a diſtance, without throwing it down: This alone is to be preferred for ingenious Perſons, the other for the uſe only of Bunglers.

Thus much ſhall ſuffice for Rules for the right Playing at *Billiards*, which being a Recreation not Admitting of any further Obſervations and Methods to be made and ſhewn on it; Let Practice, and the Dictates of the enſuing Orders compleat your Perfection in this gentile Game.

Orders

## ORDERS for Players at the Gentile Game of Billiards to Observe.

I.

IF the Leader touch the end of the Table with his Ball, at the first stroke, he loseth One.

II.

If the Follower intend to hit his Adversaries Ball, or pass at one Stroke, he must string his Ball, that is, Lay it even with the King, or he loseth One.

III.

He that Passeth through the Port hath the Advantage of touching the King, which is One, if not thrown down.

IV.

He that passeth twice, his Adversary not having passed at all, and toucheth the King, without throwing him down, wins two Ends.

V.

He that passeth not hath no other Advantage than the Hazards.

VI.

He that is a Fornicator (that is hath past through the Back of the Port) he must pass twice thro the fore-part, or he cannot have the Advantage of passing that end.

VII.

He that hits down the Port, or King, Hazards his own Ball, or strikes either Ball over the Table, loseth One.

VIII.

He that Hazards his Adversarics Ball, or makes it hit down the King, winneth the end.

IX.

If four Play, two against two, he that mistakes his stroke loseth one to that side he is of.

X.

He that after both Balls plaid, removes the Port without consent, or strikes his Ball twice together, or

that

that his Adverſaires Ball touch his ſtick, hand, or Clothes, or playeth his Adverſaries Balls, loſeth One.

XI.

He that ſets not one foot upon the Ground, when he ſtrikes his Ball ſhall loſe an end, or if he layes his hand or Sleeve on the Cloth.

XII.

A ſtander-by, tho he betts ſhall not inſtruct, or ſpeak in the Game without Conſent, or being firſt asked; If after he is Advertiſed hereof he Offend in this nature, for every fault he ſhall inſtantly forfeit Two-pence for the good of the Company, or not be ſuffered to ſtay in the Room.

XIII.

He that Playes a Ball, while the other runs, or takes up a Ball before it lies ſtill, loſeth an End.

XIV.

He that removes the Port with his ſtick, when he ſtrikes his Ball, and thereby prevents his Adverſaries Ball from paſſing, loſeth an end. XV. All

XV.

All Controverſies are to be decided by the ſtanders-by, upon asking Judgment.

XVI.

Whoſoever breaks the King forfeits a Shilling, for the Port ten Shillings, and each ſtick Five Shillings.

XVII.

Five ends make a Game by Day-light, and Three by Candle-light.

Many other Orders there are which concern the Houſe, and thither I refer you for further Information; and here take leave to conclude this my *School of Recreation.*

*Utrum horum Mavis accipe,* &c.

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FINIS.

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